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SEPTEMBER 17, 1913

WINNIPEG

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And there are many other reasons we have not room for here why I H C wagons are the best to buy. A visit and a talk at the I H C local agent's, where the wagons may be seen and studied, will soon convince you as to the wagon you want. Get catalogues from the agent, or, write the nearest branch house.

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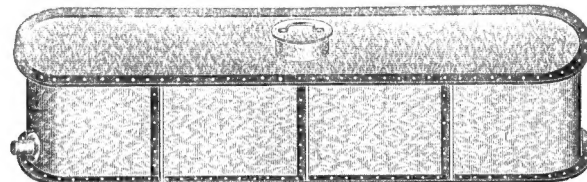


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10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms 2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses Every Thresherman should have one

The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

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WINNIPEG

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CANADA LAND AND APPLE SHOW

Two thousand dollars will be given away in prizes at the Canada Land and Apple Show to be held in Winnipeg October 10 to 18. The prize list includes \$500 for the three best samples of wheat (three bushels each), \$225 for oats, \$225 for barley, \$350 for apples (five boxes), \$175 for pears, \$50 for best vegetable showing, \$75 for butter and cheese, \$150 for alfalfa, besides district and provincial diplomas carrying \$50 with them. There is no entry fee and no freight charge. The general secretary of the show is Chas. F. Roland, whose offices are in the Exposition Building, Winnipeg.

Many new and interesting features will be carried out. There will be an "Ontario Day," a "British Columbia Day," a "Maritime Province Day," a "Prairie Province Day," etc., and on these days it is intended to give away to visitors at the show souvenirs in the shape of a carton, the contents of which will be some product of the land. As this feature will be an advertisement for the particular province, district, society or grower, the management of the show expect the "Carton Souvenir" to be furnished by those directly benefiting by the advertisement. As a suggestion, any district might contribute a potato carton, an apple carton, a vegetable carton, sample grain carton, etc. The Land and Apple Show management are doing everything possible to co-operate with governments, railways, agricultural societies, fruit organizations and individual exhibitors in making their exhibit attractive.

At the show visitors will have the opportunity of seeing the products of all agricultural sections. Visitors will be able to talk with people who know the possibilities of their particular districts. The people will hear lectures by experts on agriculture and fruit-growing, while entertainments, band competitions, taking place during the nine big days and nine big nights of the show, will make up an interesting, educational and entertaining program.

The holding of Canada's Land and Apple Show will demonstrate what Canada has done and is capable of doing, allowing people to see for themselves what Canadian farms and orchards can produce and how and where those products can be best marketed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NEWS

Progress still continues in the work of having all in readiness at the new college before the fall term opens, October 28. The administration building, chemistry and physics building, horticultural and biology building, as well as power house and college residence, are completed, and the other buildings are rapidly approaching the same condition. The street car line, which is a continuation of the Park Line, runs down Jubilee Avenue, out Pembina Highway and down Regina Crescent to the college buildings. Steel has been laid throughout and nothing but a completion of ballasting stands in the way of a St. Vital service.

The work of moving equipment from the old college to the new is well under way. Eight carloads of equipment have already been transferred, as well as a carload of new furniture laid down. Water and lighting systems are expected to be installed by the middle of September, which will remove the only remaining difficulty between a complete transfer from the old college to the new.

Good temper, like a summer day, sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetness of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Glory is never the reward of sloth; great deeds are only achieved by great exertions.—H. Bates.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI.

September 17th, 1913

Number 38

Capital versus Labor

A Review of Australian Conditions

The following letter, written by the secretary of the Single Tax League of South Australia to Thompson, Towle & Co., firm of New York and Chicago stock-brokers, contains some interesting information as to the trend and results of labor legislation in the Commonwealth. Dear Sirs:—

In the daily papers of July 9 appears a communication from you to the South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers asking certain questions regarding the effect of Labor legislation on this country. As the Single Tax League is non-party in politics, I have been instructed by the council of that body to forward to you their views on the matter for your consideration. You say:—

(1) We would like to ask you whether, in your opinion, the prosperity of your country has been advanced or retarded by Labor?

Replying to the above question, we say that so far as the policy of the Labor party is concerned, there is little difference between it and the alleged Liberal party. Both parties in politics favor high protection, both support conscription, and neither party has a sound, satisfactory policy for dealing with the land question. Australia has been prosperous on account of a run of good seasons. At present, however, the cry of the unemployed is heard throughout the land. This, surely, is a sad reflection, after three years of Labor rule in the Federal Parliament. The policies of both political parties in Australia must act as a check on production. The Commonwealth revenue is raised chiefly from customs and excise duties, about £15,000,000 being collected annually from these sources. Because of these duties the cost of living has been increased, the purchasing power of a pound being only 14s. 10d. at present

Minimum Wage

Because of this reduced purchasing power, the workers have been agitating for a higher money wage to enable them to procure the necessities of life. In response to this agitation the Labor party has created wage boards and arbitration courts for the purpose of artificially increasing the wages of the workers. You will understand that the effect of such legislation has been to add to the cost of production, this extra cost has been added to the price of the articles produced, and passed on to the consumers. They, therefore, are no better off with their higher money wage than they were before the increase took place. As a matter of fact a certain section are in a worse position than before the wage boards were created. This class of workers are in industries which have no wage boards, and consequently they have to pay extra for their goods without getting the benefit of an award to compensate them for the increased cost. Naturally, these workers are in opposition to such nostrums, as are other societies who oppose this class of legislation on the grounds that the award made is likely to be less than they are able to command at the present time without them. This refers more particularly to trades such as the engineering and boiler makers. Another objection to such legislation is that the benefit is not retained by the workers, but is taken by the landlord in increased rent. That has been the experience here. Naturally, the mining, pastoral and agricultural industries (our primary industries on which the success of our country depends) feel the full force of such legislation. The cost of machinery and raw material is considerably increased and the labor cost is also enhanced on account of the high money wage demanded to meet the high

cost of living. Although saddled with these disadvantages the products of the primary industries have to be sold in open competition in the markets of the world. Whilst the seasons were good, the primary industries could stand the extra strain; now the outlook is not too bright for the coming season, the folly of a protective policy is being forced upon the people. The policy of the Labor party, supported in the main by the Liberal party, has seriously hampered and restricted the wealth producers on the margin of cultivation, and retarded the prosperity of the country.

Capitalists not Alarmed

(2) Do you consider the future of the country is menaced at all by the power of Labor?

Certainly not! The tendency of present day Labor legislation is in the direction of Socialism. Any attempt to bring about the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange is bound to fail. The capitalists know this, and, therefore, are not alarmed. As a matter of fact, the policy of the Labor party is supported by some manufacturers because of the special privileges which they enjoy through such legislation. It is this special privilege, supported by both political parties, that is a menace to the future of this country.

(3) Has the Labor party grown more conservative or more radical as it has grown more powerful?

There is not the least doubt that it has grown more conservative. In the early days of the movement the people rallied around the Labor standard because of its land and free trade policy. The Labor party at its inception advocated an all round land values tax and the remission of customs duties. At the present time it supports a progressive land tax with a £5,000 exemption clause, it favors high protection and conscription. No other Labor party in the world would support such a policy, so we are justified in stating that the Australian Labor party has become the Conservative party.

(4) If your country is prosperous today, is it in spite of or because of Labor? Whatever prosperity we have had is due to bountiful seasons, good wool clips, and our great production of minerals. This measure of prosperity has been obtained in spite of Labor legislation, and is due entirely to our wonderful natural resources.

(5) Are strikes more numerous?

Whilst the Labor government were in power strikes were numerous, but recently they have not been so frequent.

(6) Is the condition between Capital and Labor on a reasonably amicable basis?

Capital (using the term as meaning the money power) and Labor are in opposition camps, each trying to get special privilege for their own particular class. When seasons are good, Labor assumes a hostile attitude to Capital; when there is a depression, Capital takes advantage of the law of supply and demand to secure the services of the workers at the lowest possible rate.

The Real Solution

If conditions in your country are approaching a critical stage, the only satisfactory solution for the trouble is a policy of freedom. Labor is entitled to its full earnings. To take any part of it is to establish injustice. Naturally, Labor will revolt. The revolt may take the form of strikes and violence, or it may be a peaceful one. The Labor leaders may attempt to get justice by advocating palliative measures such as wage boards

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

and arbitration acts as antidotes for the unjust social conditions. These simply deal with effects without removing the cause of the trouble, and the tendency of such legislation is to increase the cost of production in certain industries, and cause a considerable amount of harm. If you wish to avoid the mistakes of Australia, have nothing to do with such legislation. Give all your support to President Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party in their attempt to establish freedom of trade. Abolish your income tax, and take for public purposes the economic rent of land, and then your people will enjoy that equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence, and you will never be troubled with industrial strife, but Capital and Labor will then be found working harmoniously together.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. CRAIGIE,

Secretary, Single Tax

League of South

Adelaide, S. Australia, Australia.
Aug., 1913.

SENATE PASSES TARIFF BILL

Washington, Sept. 9.—Some of the chief features of the tariff shaped by the Senate are:

Alteration of rates on more than 150 commodities, effecting an average reduction below the House rates of at least 5 per cent. ad valorem.

New cotton schedule intended to protect the manufacturer to a greater extent.

Restoration of specific rates in the silk schedule.

Introduction of new and heavy progressive income tax rates.

Addition of cotton futures tax of 50 cents per bale.

Reimposition of duty on spirits used in domestic wines.

Introduction of a system of countervailing duties for use against foreign countries in case of necessity.

Postponement of the date when sugar and wool rates take effect.

Wheat and Flour Clause

Wheat and wheat flour are on the free list provided the exporting country also places them on the free list. When the country imposes a duty on wheat, wheat flour or any other product of wheat imported from the United States, wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and other products of wheat 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The Democratic tariff revision bill passed the Senate at 5.43 o'clock this afternoon by a vote of 44 to 37, amid a burst of applause that swept down from the crowded galleries and found its echo on the crowded floor of the Senate.

Senators La Follette (Republican) and Poindexter (Progressive) voted with the Democrats.

Amendments Defeated

Income tax amendments by Senators Bristow and La Follette, similar to those they introduced several days ago, were defeated by votes of 61 to 18 and 62 to 16, respectively. An amendment by Senator Gallinger that proposed to send the whole tariff question over until December, 1914, and submit the bill to a popular referendum next fall, was defeated, 43 to 18. An amendment by Senator McCumber proposing higher duties on barley, oats, wheat and flax seed, was rejected, 48 to 25, and one by Senator La Follette for a five cent duty on wheat was defeated without roll call.

Changes Made by Senate

As it passed the Senate, the tariff bill represents an average reduction of more than 4 per cent. from the rates of the original bill that passed the House, and

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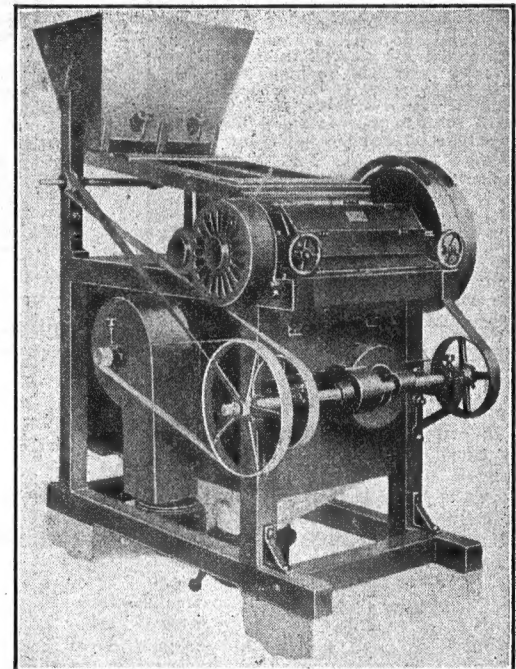
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nearly 25 per cent. from the rates of the existing law. In many important particulars the Senate has changed the bill that passed the House, and a conference committee of the two Houses will begin work on Wednesday or Thursday to adjust these differences. Leaders of both Houses predict that the conference will consume less than two weeks' time.

The Senate reduced the minimum to which the income tax will apply from \$4,000 to \$3,000 and increased the rates on the larger incomes over the House provisions. Countervailing duties on some manufactured commodities were imposed by the Senate to meet the free listing of raw materials.

The countervailing duty on wood pulp was eliminated. The free wool and free sugar provisions, around which the spectacular features of the tariff fight ranged, were unchanged by the Senate. The income tax is expected to make up the loss of revenue on sugar.

WINNIPEG DRILL HALL TO COST \$159,000

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The contract for the Winnipeg drill hall, to be constructed in the central part of the city, was awarded to the Carter Halls Aldinger Company, of Winnipeg. The price was in the neighborhood of \$159,000.

The building, which will be erected at the corner of Livinia avenue and Min to street, will be 315x215 feet, of brick and stone, fireproof construction throughout. Both the walls and the great towers at each corner will be topped with great embattlements, giving the appearance of a fortress. There will be twenty bowling alleys, as well as shooting galleries for officers and men. There will be 40,000 square feet of space for drilling purposes, on which a battalion of 5,000 men could manoeuvre. There will be galleries for visitors, 39 armory rooms, stores and other accommodation.

The building will be within two blocks of Portage avenue. Work on the excavation will be begun at once.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SITTING Higher Rate on Lumber

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—An exceptionally important sitting of the Railway Board will be held in Ottawa on Thursday, when a number of cases of more than general interest will be heard. Probably the most important is the case arising out of the action of the board in suspending the new tariffs proposed by the railway companies on grain and grain products in less than carload lots. These new rates, which were to have come into effect on Sept. 1, according to the plans of the railways, were objected to by the Dominion Millers' Association, which maintained that they involved an increase in the charges of from 5c to 6c per hundredweight on all shipments of less than carload lots between points east of the head of the Great Lakes. In view of the protest

of the millers the board suspended the new tariffs and on Tuesday the railway companies will be asked to justify the proposed increase. Other cases of considerable importance which will be heard by the board on Tuesday include the following:

Lumber Rates

The C.P.R. will be required to show cause why supplement of the new tariff increasing the rate on lumber, shingles, etc., from British Columbia coast and interior mills to points on its Soo division should not be disallowed.

They will be requested also to show cause why the tariff increasing the rate on rattan furniture from Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., by points in Manitoba should not be disallowed.

The railway companies, through the Canadian Freight Association, will be required to present to the board the basis of joint class and commodity tariffs not already published and filed in accordance with the undertaking given the late chief commissioner for the railway companies by Messrs. MacInnes and Hayes on April 10, 1912.

The application will be heard of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for authority to construct a double track branch line or spur turning out from its line on Empire avenue, northerly along the private right of way, formerly James street, to William street, thence easterly to Thunder Bay, Fort William. Another application of the G.T.P. Railway is for an order authorizing the construction of its proposed spur on William street, Fort William, across Port Arthur and Fort William Railway, and also across the C.N.R.

Other matter are: An application of the G.T.P. Railway for an order authorizing the construction of the proposed spur on William street, Fort William, across Port Arthur and Fort William Railway, and also across the C.N.R.

Consideration of the matter of requiring railway companies subject to the board's jurisdiction to equip locomotives with air hose on the front end.

PROGRESS ON TARIFF Flax and Hemp Are Allowed to Remain On Free List

Washington, D.C., Sept. 13.—The tariff conferees got along so well today that Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee, predicted tonight that their report would be made to the two houses of congress next week.

The conferees today practically finished the cotton schedules and the flax and hemp schedules. A few paragraphs in each were left for further consideration. In the cotton schedule the senate changes were largely agreed to. The classification of stockings was changed and a slightly higher rate placed upon them.

Flax and hemp were allowed to remain on the free list where the senate put them. The paragraphs relating to bagging and burlap, which caused much debate in the senate, were not acted

upon. House leaders insist the senate rate upon these articles would mean a decrease in revenue of several million dollars annually. The difficulty over free listing of ferro-manganese and pig iron in the steel schedule, the only serious disagreement that so far has developed, was not taken up today, but it was believed a settlement would be reached upon it Monday.

A TEN MINUTES' EXPLANATION OF THE SINGLE TAX

(By "Lauvalta")

We had not met for some time, and consequently our unexpected encounter at the railway station was a great pleasure. We got into the same train, and he told me that he was going to an exhibition of which he was one of the directors. As soon as we had taken our seats we began to chat.

"Tell me, now, you who have dedicated your life to single tax propaganda, what exactly is this thing. I read your article on improvements, on the limitation of mortgages and their reform; but, to tell you the truth, it is not at all clear to me what you are trying to advocate in it, or it may be the single tax which is not clear to me."

"Very likely," I replied, "since there are particular points for the complete comprehension of which a knowledge of the principle you refer to is indispensable."

"Very well, give me an explanation of this principle."

"Good heavens, sir! In the ten minutes that we are going to be together you expect me to explain an economic problem about which hundreds of books and pamphlets have been written?"

"Yes, but you know that business men have a natural aversion to purely theoretical discussions. A sure and fundamental proposition ought to be capable of brief and clear definition, and if so ten minutes should be sufficient."

I replied that I wished to satisfy him as completely as possible, that he was quite right, since, indeed, ten minutes would be more than sufficient for a brief explanation. But in the first place I would like him to tell me something about his exhibition.

As may be supposed, he discoursed eloquently on this subject; and gave an animated description of the plans of the buildings and of the advantages to his business which he expected to result from the exhibition, which would give the exhibitors an opportunity of displaying their wonderful inventions.

At this point I interrupted him: "How is the cost of this enterprise met?"

"The principal source of income is the rent of each stand."

"But, isn't it difficult to allocate the stands justly, so as not to give, consciously or unconsciously, one exhibitor an advantage over another?"

A Business Proposition

"More theories! When a business man does a thing, he always sets out from a clear and simple point of view. The stands are let to those who offer most. The man who wants a stand near the entrance, for which there is a considerable demand—for instance, a corner site with good light—must pay more than he would for a site less in demand."

"Then, you don't let out the stands according to area?"

"No, sir! According to their value. Would not a tenant put the same value on a corner site with good light as on a stand three times as large at the rear of the building?"

"Yes; but let us suppose that the man who rents this excellent site is not able to do any business."

"That's his look out. He who has it must run the risk and submit to his good or bad luck, according as he pleases the public taste or no; whether his goods are in much demand or are worthless is his look-out. We cannot do more than give him the same opportunity as the rest. The man that wants much must pay much, but what each individual may make with the chance thus acquired will be determined by his own intelligence, by his personal care and ability. What he is able to get by it will be for his exclusive benefit, and the community has nothing to do with it."

At this moment the train began to slow down.

"I have to leave you at the next station," said my friend. "I am so glad to have met you, and would have been just as glad to have had you give me some explanation of the single tax, while I have done nothing but talk about our exhibition, and the way we let out the stands there."

Single Tax Explained

"No, I have said nothing about the single tax, because you have yourself done it better than I could. Imagine the land of a country apportioned in exactly the same way as you apportion the stands at your exhibition, and you will understand the principles of the reform I advocate. The taxes, rent or contribution, whatever you like to call it, should be divided according to the demand of each individual for the land. What each can make from the land he uses is his affair, and his application, talent, and economy should not be penalized by taxes. How did you put it? You said yourself: 'When a business man does a thing, he always sets out from a clear and simple point of view.' Exactly. Look at our municipal and national life from the same point of view, and you will be an advocate of the single tax. Good day—and think over that!"

No pleasure is comparable to the standing on the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 17th, 1913

CONTROL OF ELEVATORS

The handling of the grain crop of Western Canada has become one of the very largest commercial industries of this country and the Board of Grain Commissioners was established for the purpose of managing that trade. It was to be expected that in the first legislation creating the grain commission and defining its powers there would be many things overlooked and this has been the case. In order that our Western grain should be safe during transit to tidewater, it is essential that the jurisdiction of the grain commission should extend over all the public elevators from Halifax to Vancouver, but at the present time the jurisdiction of the commissioners practically stops at Fort William and they have no control over the Eastern transfer and terminal houses. The Dominion Government owns terminal elevators at Halifax, St. John and Port Colborne, but these are operated in connection with the Intercolonial Railway by the department of railways. The big elevators at Montreal are operated by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners. In addition there are some of the transfer elevators and privately owned terminals between Fort William and tidewater that do not seem to be under any particular control or supervision. It seems only reasonable that there should be one executive head to the department in charge of the Western grain trade and that head should be the Board of Grain Commissioners. All these elevators from Fort William to Halifax were built and are operated for the purpose of handling Western grain and therefore the board that handles the grain trade west of Fort William is the natural authority to have charge of it east of that point. At present we do not know what is happening to the grain after it leaves Fort William and there is apparently no way to find out. The Western grain growers would favor an amendment to the Canada Grain Act, extending the powers of the grain commissioners to include the control of all the elevators east of Fort William.

Another peculiar feature in the administration of the Canada Grain Act is that the Board of Grain Commissioners have no control over the weighing systems throughout the various country and terminal elevators, this being a branch of the work controlled by the Inland Revenue department. It is very essential that the scales used in the country elevators, as well as in the terminals, should be correct at all times. This can only be assured by at least quarterly inspections by competent authorities, instead of the present annual or less frequent inspection by the Inland Revenue department. Several additional advantages would accrue from the placing of the control of elevator weights in the hands of the grain commission. The inspectors, in traveling throughout the country, could furnish a lot of additional valuable information necessary for the board, which would not be secured by the ordinary scale inspector. The Board of Grain Commissioners, during the short time since its appointment, has labored hard in the study of Western grain trade conditions and is undoubtedly placing the grain trade on an ever better footing. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will see the wisdom of extending the powers of the commission and give that body every encouragement to make the grain trade what it should be to safeguard the interests of the Western producer.

If all the profits made by real estate specu-

lators went into the public treasury there would be no need of taxes. The real estate speculators' profits are made by the public as a whole and should belong to the community. That is the Single Tax theory.

MANUFACTURERS UNDECIDED

Having received no further communication from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in reply to our invitation to debate the tariff question, we sent the following telegram to the president last week:

"Robert S. Gourlay, President Sept. 10, 1913
Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
Toronto, Ont.

Has your Association yet decided whether you will accept our challenge to make free use of The Guide to debate the tariff question? If not, when do you expect to make a decision? Please reply by wire.

(Sgd.) Grain Growers' Guide."

The next day we received the following reply from Mr. Gourlay:

"Grain Growers' Guide, Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man. Sept. 11, 1913
Committee delegated to deal with your offer will probably meet Wednesday or Thursday next in Halifax.

(Sgd.) Robert S. Gourlay."

It is quite evident that Mr. Gourlay and the executive officers of the Manufacturers' Association regard it as a very serious matter to attempt to educate the readers of The Guide to the principles of Protection. We had rather expected in the beginning that the Association would be more than delighted to have the opportunity to place their views before our readers. The annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association meets in Halifax this week on the 16-17-18, and we hope that the spirit of loyalty will be manifested on the part of the delegates present, to such an extent that they will unanimously pass a resolution urging the government to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged upon foreign imports. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is, of course, an exceedingly patriotic organization and such an action on their part would be quite in keeping with their vigorous and unceasing protestations of their loyalty.

PREFERENCE AND FREIGHT RATES

H. L. Drayton, chairman of the Railway Commission, has been on a visit to England for the purpose of investigating the question of ocean freight rates, which was raised in the House of Commons last session by Arthur Meighen, member for Portage la Prairie, and is now on his way home. The regulation of ocean freight rates by the government will admittedly be a difficult matter, and Mr. Drayton's report will be awaited with considerable interest. A method by which ocean freights may be reduced without direct government regulation is, however, suggested by a despatch to the Winnipeg Telegram by that paper's well informed London correspondent, "Windermere." In a cable dated September 11, this correspondent quotes a statement which he says "comes from one who should know." It is as follows:

"Drayton's conference with the steamship owners of Liverpool had, for its chief discussion, the establishment of arbitrary freight rate across the Atlantic. This object, when fully explored, is practically unattainable. Steamship reports show that the high rates are due to the difficulty of securing sufficient cargoes on the British side. It does not pay to send half-loaded ships Westward to bring back Canadian grain.

Typical Case

"The following is a typical case put to Mr. Drayton: A ship due to bring back Canadian grain leaves Liverpool laden with steel rails

or machinery for the Argentine, which buys British goods. Canada mostly buys hers in the United States or makes them herself. From Argentine the ship carries local freight to Brazil, where she is loaded with coffee for New York. Then she gets her cargo of Canadian grain. Canada does not buy freely enough from England to enable the steamship owners to give lower rates, which would come with full Anglo-Canadian cargoes both ways. The great mercantile fleet of England only exists by contriving that the ships will never be idle or travel empty.

"In the opinion of experts it will be impossible, even by the aid of subsidies, to fix ocean steamship rates with the balance of trade all in one direction."

The plain moral of this is that if we want lower freight rates on grain crossing the ocean we must buy more British goods, and so give British ships more cargoes to this country. The only reason why more British goods are not bought in this country is the high rate of duty which Canada maintains against the manufactures of the Motherland. As a matter of fact far higher duties are at present collected on British goods than on goods which come from the United States. By this we do not mean that a higher rate of duty is charged on a given article imported from Britain than on the same article imported from the United States, but that the Canadian tariff, framed by the ultra loyal, flag-flapping, Imperialistic Canadian Manufacturers' Association, enacted by the Liberals, and continued in force by the Conservatives is so arranged that the class of goods which Canada imports from Great Britain bear a higher rate of duty than those which we are in the habit of getting from the States. For instance, mowers and binders, which are imported almost entirely from the United States are subject to a duty of 17½ per cent., while cotton and woollen goods, which come chiefly from England, are liable under the British Preference to duties of 25 and 30 per cent. Then a large number of articles are admitted free of duty when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories, and this list consists very largely of goods which cannot be secured from Great Britain and which are brought from the United States. That this arrangement of the tariff works out in such a way that the average duty on British imports is higher than that on United States imports is shown by the annual reports of the Customs Department. The report for the year ending June 31, 1912, shows that the percentage of duty on total value of goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free was 16 per cent., while on goods from the United States the average duty was 13.8 per cent., and on goods from the United Kingdom it was 19.1 per cent. These figures are given not to suggest that the duties on United States goods are too low, but, on the contrary to show that those on British goods are too high, and that the British preference is a myth and a delusion. The Guide has consistently advocated an increase in the British preference and eventual Free Trade with the Motherland. If such a policy will bring about lower freight rates on wheat, that is an additional reason for pressing it upon the government.

THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Official Germany has been shocked and annoyed, while thinking Germany has been stirred up by a little book, "The Human Slaughter-House," recently written. The author Wilhelm Lamszus, a schoolmaster, gives what he calls a few "scenes from the war which is sure to come." It is sure to come unless the mad program of the mili-

tarists of Europe is stopped by a resolute public opinion. There is no doubt that if the people realized what war means nowadays they would refuse to be stampeded into war by a subsidized, scare-mongering press, or to be led into it by bungling diplomats. Poets have woven around the wars of earlier times a certain glamor, and however brutal and disgusting the business of killing has always been, the personal encounters of former wars lent an air of dash and heroism. But where is the glory and glamor in a modern war? Regiments are fed to the artillery of the enemy as sheaves of grain are fed into the threshing-machine. Set the machine-gun going and it shoots out 240 bullets a minute, sweeping the horizon for many miles wherever directed. This is the age of specialized machinery. Instead of laboriously making pins or buttons one at a time, by hand, thousands are being turned out by machinery. So, instead of the hand-to-hand encounter of early times, or the short range fighting of the past generation, modern war has become wholesale butchery by machinery. Lyddite, cordite, powerful chemicals and deadly machine guns have turned the "field of honor" and those much-lauded scenes of romance and glory into a human slaughter house.

Exaggerated as this phrasing sounds it errs on the side of understatement. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 saw most of its fighting between outposts, yet with the inferior rifles and guns of that day over 120,000 men were killed. The South African War was a comparatively minor one, yet it cost Britain \$1,115,000,000 and took 448,365 soldiers, of whom over 22,000 were killed and over 75,000 were sent home invalided. Soldiers are not supposed to have weaker nerves or more sensitive feelings than other men, but the horrors of the Russo-Japanese war were so gruesome and terrible that thousands of those soldiers went mad. The truth seems to be that war becomes more hellish every day. The atrocities of the Balkan War seem to have set a new record for diabolical cruelties. It is too soon to estimate the loss and waste, but so far the cost is put at \$1,300,000,000 and the loss in lives at 358,000. If that is not wholesale butchery, what term would better describe modern warfare? Is it not the wierdest travesty on the twentieth century statesmanship of Christendom that human life, which is so precious in time of peace that all the efforts of individuals and governments are bent to its preservation and enrichment, should in time of war become so worthless that it is poured out like water? What matter though thousands of husbands and heads of families perish so long as the armament trust sells enough arms and ammunition, or so long as Big Business gets certain trade concessions? Or, why object to war when it feeds the vanity of the professional soldier and clothes the diplomats with a petty personal pride?

We will not follow Lamszus through his sickening story of the battles fought, where no enemy could be seen save a distant woods belching forth fire and slaughter, nor through the fields strewn with dead, hideous with the cries of the wounded, the shrieks of the insane and the curses of the dying. How dangerous the truth about war is judged to be for the cause of militarism was shown by the authorities placing an interdict on "The Human Slaughter-House" in Hamburg. This action only gave the book more publicity and already 100,000 copies have been sold, and it is being circulated in eight European languages. The author points out not only the horror of murdering by wholesale, but the absurdity of it. The "enemies," he finds, have no desire to kill him, to burn his house, or to seize his country. Each opposing army is recruited of fathers, sons and husbands, men who love their homes and only left them for war when compelled by the authorities. In short, the

foes are as human and as good citizens as his comrades, and yet, through some awful blunder of so-called statesmen, or the greed of interests with a pull, hundreds of thousands of husbands, fathers and sons are called out in one country to murder a like number called out in the other country. Hitherto fine phrases such as "national honor" and "the glory of the fatherland" with a dash of military music have been enough to make these hundreds of thousands of troops march at the whim of a few men in high places. But as it becomes more generally understood what wars mean, especially modern wars, and how they are created to fatten a horde of jingo and commercial parasites, the people will demand to be "shown" before offering up their wealth and lives.

BINDER TWINE FROM FLAX STRAW

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has purchased the Canadian rights of a knotter attachment, which will use binder twine made from threshed flax straw and which can be substituted for the ordinary knotter on any binder. Instead of tying an ordinary knot in the twine this new device cuts the twine to the right length, draws it tightly around the sheaf, places one end of the twine across the other and fastens it with a metallic clamp, which is far more secure than any knot that could be tied. Many attempts have been made to manufacture binder twine from flax straw for use in the ordinary knotter, but each attempt has ended in failure, because twine for the ordinary knotter must be very smooth and of a uniform size, and this has not yet been secured from flax fibre, particularly from the ordinary threshed flax straw. This device is the invention of Mr. Ware of St. Paul, Minnesota. A company has been formed in Minneapolis and is manufacturing the knotter and also flax straw twine in Rounthwaite, Minnesota. The same company is arranging for factories at other points in the Western States. The Grain Growers' Grain Company had one of the Ware Knotter Attachments in actual operation on different binders at Headingly and Rosser last month, using the rough flax twine from the Rounthwaite factory. These demonstrations were made in the presence of the Grain Growers' Grain Company directors and many other prominent farmers, and all who saw it at work were satisfied that the sheaves tied with this coarse flax twine, by this new device, were quite as secure as those bound by the ordinary knotter—the knotter working to the entire satisfaction of those present. One of the complaints against flax twine in the past has been that insects and mice destroy it, but these pests have been completely circumvented by subjecting the twine to a treatment of tar. The success of this new attachment means that flax fibre twine will come into general use for binding western grain; and particularly as flax twine can be placed on the market for one-half the present price of Sisal and Manilla binder twine. The metallic ribbon that provides the fasteners is included in the price of the twine. This invention is now past the experimental stage and has been used in Southern Minnesota, where the farmer pays \$5.00 for having it attached to his binder and \$2.00 per annum rental. It is not yet decided what methods the Grain Growers' Grain Company will employ in placing these knotters in the Prairie Provinces. The successful outcome of this new enterprise will mean several binder twine factories for the Canadian West, and a profitable use of enormous quantities of threshed flax straw, which now goes up in smoke. The American factory pays the farmer from five to six dollars per ton for their threshed flax straw, baled and loaded on the car. In the manufacture of this twine from flax straw there are numerous and valuable by-products, including oakum, up-

holstering material, and building material which is a valuable substitute for building paper. The prospects of this new industry are exceedingly bright, and its success will mean a tremendous saving to every grain grower—not only in the West, but all over Canada. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, for a consideration, has reserved the right, in case the flax twine is unsatisfactory in any respect, after testing it through the harvest of 1914, to cancel the contract with Mr. Ware. The officials of the company, however, are quite sanguine of its complete success. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is grappling with the farmers' problems one by one, and is steadily improving conditions for the Western farmers.

MUNICIPAL BONUSES

The question of bonusing industries by Western cities was one of the most important matters discussed at the annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade in Winnipeg last week. The matter was brought up by a representative of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, who moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the time had come when legislative restrictions upon the bonusing of industries throughout the West should be enforced and supplemented. There was a pretty warm discussion, but eventually the resolution was lost by a small majority. This was only to be expected when it is remembered that most of the Western Boards of Trade are dominated by real estate men, and it is a hopeful sign that the proposition found as much support as it did. As was pointed out by those who supported the motion, Western towns are frequently made the victims of unscrupulous bonus seekers. Manufacturers wishing to go into business in Western cities, where they propose to manufacture sash and doors, bricks, or some other commodity for which there is a good local market, are in the habit of going from one city to the next to see which will give them the largest bonus, and they are able to play upon the rivalry of the different cities to such an extent that they often get very valuable concessions. It is the same game that the railways worked with regard to the location of divisional points up to a few years ago, when it was stopped by provincial legislation. Divisional points are now being located wherever they are required, without any \$25,000 handouts by the ratepayers, and manufacturers who are going to engage in a necessary industry would do so whether they got a bonus or not, if they were not able to set rival towns bidding against one another. Of course, it is useless to blame the real estate men for favoring bonuses. The bonus comes out of the pockets of the citizens as a whole, and when an industry is established the owner of the adjoining subdivision sells his lots at a nice big profit. That is the main purpose of bonuses to industries.

Col. Sam Hughes goes on his way making Canada safe from the foreign invader. Three Ontario villages, Millbrook, Orono and Blackstock, having a combined population of 1,250 souls, are each to be blessed and protected with a drill hall, costing altogether \$30,000.

It is the patriotic duty of every farmer to work as hard as possible and earn as much as possible in order that he may pay more taxes into the public treasury, because Mackenzie and Mann will be in need of about \$20,000,000 more in another six months and Messrs. Borden and Laurier have not the heart to refuse them.

Prof. Adam Shortt, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, says that Satan invented and introduced the party system. Pretty hard on Old Nick, but then nobody cares about his feelings.

The Man-House

By Elizabeth Frazer

"Mother-r!"

"Yes, dear?"

"Ain't we 'most there?"

A plaintive, liquid note in the voice, like that of a dove mourning softly in a grove at twilight, caused Mary Stoner to bring an ancient white horse to an abrupt halt in the dusty alkali road, turn in the driver's seat, and bend anxious, brooding eyes upon her atom of a son. It was a dejected little figure in faded tan overalls that her tender glance rested on, drooping beneath the weight of his task and the insufferable bright rays of the afternoon sun. He sat perched on top of a battered tin trunk, placed with scant alley-way for his dangling, sunburnt legs at the head of a canvas cot, over the still occupant of which he held waveringly aloft a large green cotton umbrella.

For hours, while the buckboard jolted laboriously over the dry, rutted road of the mesa, climbed the soft sculptured hills, creaking like a ship in distress, or dropped slackly into breathless hollows, the boy had sat screening the face of his motionless companion. That the task had keenly tried his young endurance was testified by frequent changes of the sagging fists, a host of mute sighs drowned in the rattle of the wheels, and finally, as the darting needles of pain settled into a pure agony of cramped muscles, by two small watercourses of tears, which, flowing noiselessly and as noiselessly wiped away on a swarthy wrist-band, had diversified considerably the grimy little countenance.

"Pegged out, Tommy, old man?"

Under the caress of look and tone, Tommy's mouth dipped and quivered ominously. "Some," he confessed, blinking gallantly. "Holdin' the umbrella ain't nothin'—it's my old arm gets full of splinters." He changed his old arm again and inquired wistfully: "Is it jes' over the next hill? Father's stopped breathin'."

Mary went clear white. "Lower the umbrella, son, so mother can see."

She bent over the seat, gazing intently. The man's eyes were closed, giving a look of pallid blankness to his face, and there was no movement of the chest; but a scarlet disk in the wasted cheeks and a faint, rapid breathing from the lips reassured the watcher. She smiled palely at her son.

"He's asleep," she murmured, and reaching out a hand drew the boy to her. From a tub at her feet containing odds and ends of nomadic-housekeeping utensils, she took a wicker-covered demijohn, and poured luke-warm, brackish water into a tin cup.

Tommy took a sip, and spat it out with a grimace.

"Don't be so particular, young man," said Mary. She poured the remainder of the water over a clean handkerchief, removed Tommy's hat, which had made a deep crimson band round his temples, and bathed his tear-stained face.

"Now lemme," demanded Tommy. Still holding the umbrella canted at a rakish angle, he took the handkerchief and scrubbed his mother's face with zealous energy. About her brow and eyes hung the shadows of a great fatigue, but she smiled steadfastly at the diminutive toiler.

"You're awful dirty, mother-r," he panted, regarding dubiously the scene of his labors. "Do you feel any better?"

"Much better, Doctor. Here is your fee."

Mary planted a kiss in the small, moist palm, and closed the fingers tightly over it.

The eminent practitioner grinned as he thrust the coin into his breeches pocket, then changed hands, sighing deeply. "How many hills is it over now?"

"Over one, two, three hills, and through one, two, three hollows, and then a little town with a house in it for

father and mother and Tommy. Want to drive a piece in mother's stead? I'll hold the umbrella."

Tommy gave a gulp of delight and cried, "Yes!" from the top of it.

"Watch out for the badger holes," cautioned Mary, handing him the lines. "Don't let Buck run off with you!"

She sank upon the couch ashen with fatigue, and drew the sick man into a more restful position against her breast.

At the end of an hour, Tommy raised his whip. "Mother-r! Is that the town?" He pointed to a low, solitary house built of adobe with a weather-board facade and porch, which stood by the roadside.

Mary peered across his shoulder, narrowing her eyes in the strong glare, to decipher the sign. "That's the place, dear," she breathed relief. "Drive up to the horse-trough."

She laid her husband softly on the cot, shook out her dress, black to the throat, and removing a rusty black poke bonnet, revealed a serene brow, fine gray eyes and a wide, sweet, humorous mouth. She bathed her flushed face and replaced the disfiguring headpiece, as Tommy drew into the hard, trampled space before the hitching-rack.

A man who sat in the shade of the porch plaiting a horsehair riata looked up at their arrival. He cocked an eye at the derelict horse and remarked solemnly:

"Hullo, Methusalem! Where d'ye 'low to go with that fine little boy? Dunno but I might buy him off ye, if the price was right."

Mary rose from behind the seat. "Is this Mr. Mull?" she inquired clearly.

The man sprang from the bench, and his white felt hat came off on the instant. "'Scuse me, miss—er—ma'am," he apologized awkwardly. "I certainly overlooked ye! The young feller at the brake swallowed all my vision. I thought mebbe he was a settler come to stake a claim. I was just figgerin' on

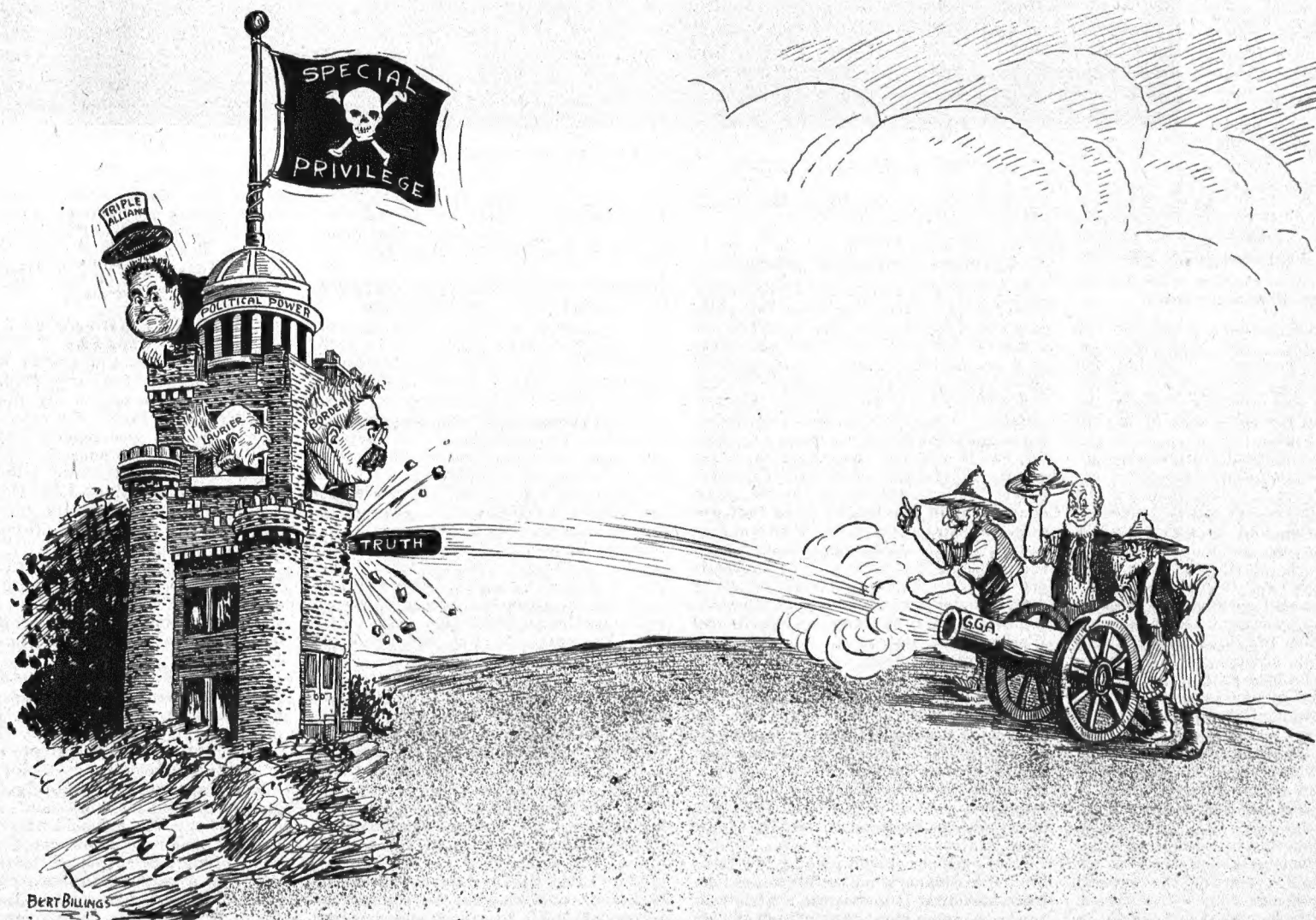
the best one to give him." He arched his shaggy brows comically at Tommy, and continued: "Aimin' to take up a section, ma'am? Reckon I can fix ye out. There's the finest wheat land in the bottom ever ye clapped eyes on! But ye can't raise mushmelons, and it ain't no use for to try. 'Cause why not? The soil's too blame rich. The vines grows so fast that the tender young melons gits plumb wore out gallopin' over the ground! That's Californy—kin ye beat it? Will ye 'light, ma'am, or," his shrewd eye rested a second on the cot and he lowered his voice respectfully, "was ye strikin' for the desert?"

Mary shook her head. "I—we were looking for a house. My husband—" She broke off, capturing a sob, and stared across the mesa swimming in a limpid, golden haze up to the mauve foothills. "They told us we might find something here—Brother Smiley—"

"Smiley!" Mull slapped his thigh. He had turned up the end of his ragged gray beard and was chewing it reflectively, holding Mary, and particularly her bonnet, in a gentle, contemplative stare. "Ain't you the evangelist singer of the camp-meetin' that busted up this week over to Caliente?" At Mary's nod, "I knowed ye was somethin' different from that ther bunnit," he said, and viewed the "bunnit" with grim disfavor. "Smiley, hey?" he continued pensively. "I rec'lect him. He was the preacher that prayed last year for a new summer suit, and drew a striped bathin' suit. He sure was ace-high with the Lord! Beats the nation the hands some holds in that faith game. I could pray till hell froze over and never win even a pair o' yarn socks offen the Almighty! But Smiley didn't tell ye that they was empty houses in this here township?"

"He thought you might know of something—any shelter from the sun—" Mary made a motion toward her hus-

Continued on Page 18



THAT FLAG MUST COME DOWN

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

THE CROPS AND OTHER MATTERS

Coming along the line through southern Manitoba the first week of September, the representative of The Guide found the crops, as far as could be seen from the train, all cut, with the exception of a few fields of oats or barley here and there, which, however, were rapidly ripening. Around Brandon there were a few fields of wheat still to be cut, but not many, while around Wauchope and Manor the binders were still busy on quite a number of farms.

The Labor Problem

Labor is scarce, as was evidenced from the sheaves lying unstooked in the fields, and although there were a large number of harvest hands on the trains the men all seemed to be bound as far West as their money would take them. At nearly every point they were offered from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day, and board, by farmers and threshers looking for help, but these offers were, in most instances indignantly turned down, \$3 to \$3.50 being asked, with the queries: "What have you got to feed us on?" or "How many hours per day do you work your men?" From the way the work was done on several of the farms the writer visited, it was quite evident that really good farm help was indeed scarce, and would be well worth \$3.00 a day, considering the wages green hands were getting. The grain itself which is being hauled to the elevators is of splendid quality and color, and generally grading No. 1 and 2 Northern. Wild oats, however, appear to be in abundance and this affects the grade. More farmers are stacking their grain this year, than for a number of years back, and row after row of beautifully built stacks are seen all along the line. It is noticed, however, that some farmers put too many stacks in one setting, six, eight and ten being quite common, thus greatly increasing probable heavy loss in case of fire. Four in a stand would be sufficient.

Dirty Summerfallow

Farmers seem to have done a lot of summerfallowing this last summer, doubtless to clean their land, but the fallow seen was now surely "some dirty." This was probably owing to the late rains, and the early rush of haying and harvest work.

A few plows and cultivators were going on the summerfallow during the last day or two's rain. One man in the Souris district had six heavy horses on his double gang, and he was certainly putting the weeds under. A few men had their stock grazing on the dirty fallow, but very few, in fact stock, with possibly the exception of horses, seemed to be exceedingly scarce. Right here is where a bunch of sheep would have been of great advantage in keeping weeds down, besides putting mutton on themselves and money in their owners' pockets. However, the prosperity of many farmers is evidenced by the number of good barns which have gone up in places where, when the writer last went over the same country three or four years ago log buildings were more the order of the day. Stock, especially horses, are of better breeding and quality, and everyone is endeavoring to go in for at least a few of the several breeds of live stock.

The outlook among the farmers is cheerful, money is loosening up, and

can be more easily obtained for legitimate farming purposes. There is the prospect of a short threshing season, and much stubble ought to be turned over by the plow before freeze-up, which will probably mean a larger acreage under crop next year.

There does not appear to be nearly so much flax to be harvested this year, very few fields being seen all along the Souris-Regina branch of the C.P.R. It is stated on good authority that instead of Saskatchewan producing 20 million bushels, as reported in some of the papers on the other side of the line, she will do well to produce 8 to 10 millions, and much of that will be cut for feed.

Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were sold last week by the Moose Creek

break in an otherwise unbroken expanse of rolling prairie.

But before making up your list, be sure that your varieties are suitable to your location. There are certain varieties of trees and shrubs which will not stand the Manitoba climate, and which will do well west of Moose Jaw, and vice versa.

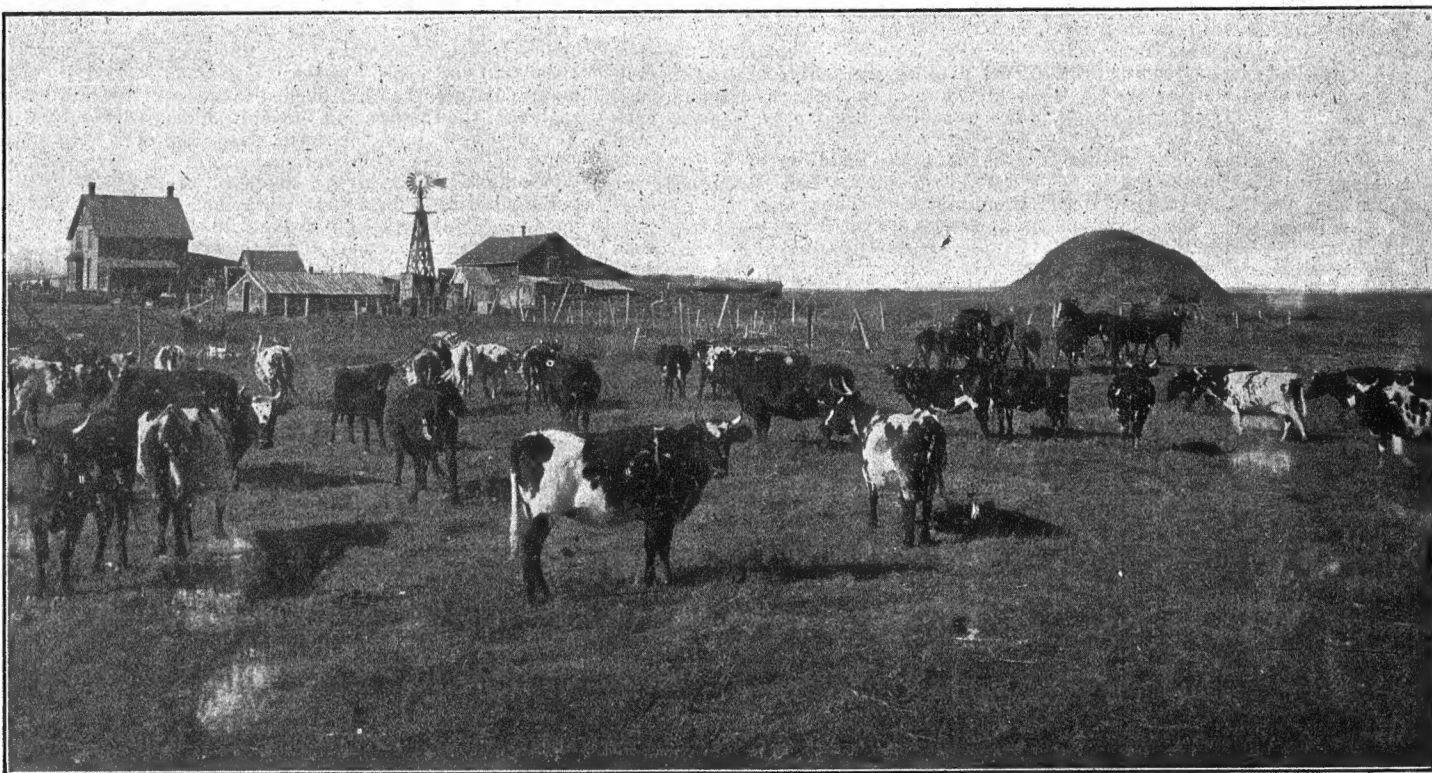
The Western nurseries will tell you exactly what is suited to your locality, or an enquiry to Norman M. Ross, chief of the Government Tree Planting Division at Indian Head, Sask., will bring you all the information you require.

PURE MILK

Messrs. P. M. Bredt and Sons, of Edenwold, Sask., have submitted their

in the Record of Performance about one thousand cows have been entered for test. These represent stock of about 150 farms.

Through the Experimental Farms system, which includes the Central Farm and fifteen Branch Farms and stations, an enormous amount of work has been done. The report not only gives one a general knowledge of its extent but brings to light many accomplishments for agriculture. In Saskatchewan, it is pointed out that the new spring wheat "Marquis" yielded at the rate of 81 bushels per acre. The still newer "Prelude" wheat, which ripens much earlier than other good sorts, was sent out for test during the year. A much larger quantity is promised for distribution



FARMING IN MANITOBA

Farming Co., of Carlyle, Sask., at 79 cents, for October delivery.

BUYING NURSERY STOCK

It is now about the time of year when nurserymen are starting their fall campaign, and any day we may expect to see a man drive up to the farm and show us a list of trees which he strongly recommends to us as particularly hardy, and well suited to grow in this Western country. Possibly the man is acting in quite good faith, not knowing any better, but the farmer has got to be on his guard. There are thousands of dollars of good money absolutely thrown away every year in purchasing trees that are quite unsuitable for these Western Provinces. Many nurserymen from across the line do a flourishing trade in Western Canada, but their nursery stock is grown under entirely different climatic conditions, and the first winter in the West sees the last of it.

Farmers who wish to purchase nursery stock should get in touch with one of our Western nurseries—there are one or two in every province—and they will get trees that, with any reasonable care at all, will grow. These young trees grown in our Western nurseries have been acclimatized, they have in many cases been propagated from native seed, and are hardy enough to stand the rigors of our long winters.

Every farmer should plant a few trees around his place, it makes his house look more homelike, it goes quite a little way towards enhancing the value of his holding, and it makes a very pleasing

large dairy at Golden West Stock Farm to the regular official test for tuberculosis. The first report shows that every animal is free from that disease.

WORK OF THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1913, has been printed. It contains in concise and readable form a review of the work carried on by the Department of Agriculture through its several branches and divisions during the year. It includes also the Orders-in-Council that were passed affecting agriculture.

The report is presented under five general heads as follows: 1, general remarks; 2, arts and agriculture; 3, patents of invention; 4, copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs, and timber marks; 5, public health. There is also included an appendix having reference to Public Health Exhibition and the Seventh International Congress, held at Rome, against Tuberculosis.

Referring to the trade in dairy products it is pointed out that for the first time in sixty years no butter was exported to the United Kingdom, but on the other hand, more than six and one-half million pounds were imported into Canada during the year.

In the Seed Branch, among other work, almost nineteen thousand samples of farm seeds were tested for farmers and seed merchants.

The Live Stock Commissioner, by means of public sales, distributed upwards of 1,300 breeding sheep, about one-third of which were pure-bred rams.

during the coming winter. Many other useful points are recorded in the Minister's report, copies of which are available to those who apply for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

PRESERVE THE COWS AND HEIFERS

A couple of years ago, when watching the loading up of a large shipment of calves from one of the big ranches of Southern Alberta for the coast, an old farmer passed the remark that in a couple or three years hence these calves would have brought the seller many times the value received for them then.

Subsequent events in the cattle trade have proven that the farmer was correct.

Never before in the history of the West has the price of beef been so high or the source of supply so low. Look at the sales of farm stock this spring, any old kind of a cow fetched from \$75 to \$125.

Compare these prices with the prices paid for the same class of cow four or five years ago. Look at the splendid prices obtained in the West this year at the bull sales and private auctions of pure-bred stock.

Look again at the Lethbridge and Calgary markets last fall and see how calves 6 months old sold at prices the best of their mothers could scarcely have brought a couple of years before. And now what is the upshot—high prices offered and a dearth of breeding stock. Some farms in the West cannot today

Continued on Page 12

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WOOD STAINS AND HOUSE DECORATIONS

It all came of my sending away an innocent little order for a book of house plans. In a few weeks the deluge began and I received circulars about everything in the making of a house, pantries, radiators, gas water heaters, Morgan doors, tin roofing and wood stains. It is about the sample of wood stains sent along by the Berry Bros., of Detroit, that I want to speak first. These stains looked beautiful on paper, but I have not studied decoration even so long without learning that wood stains on paper and on wood are very different things, so I sent a most politely worded letter asking if I might have samples of the wood finished with them. Almost immediately back came a very cordial letter from these enterprising makers of stains saying that they had shipped me a box of samples showing their stains on chestnut, cypress, pine and oak.

For many weary days the express company kept me in suspense, but at last the box arrived and my best expectations were bettered. They have twelve different stains in grey, green, brown and dark weathered tones, which appear quite differently on the different wood. To my mind they are the most beautiful on the yellow pine, which is much like our British Columbia Fir in its grain. They claim that the beautiful effects shown in these samples are produced by applying one coat of the stain and wiping off with cheesecloth. It sounds simple and one could not desire anything much more beautiful than the soft unvarnished effect of the woods thus treated. As this firm has a factory in Walkerville, Ontario, their stains should not be so very costly in Canada.

But what I set out to say was this: They were so generous with their samples that I have a number I could send out to people who are actually going to build within the year, if they would write and say which wood they would like and enclose the postage, which comes to about eight cents a package, varying slightly with the weight of the wood.

While we are on this subject of wood finishes, it seems a likely occasion for our semi-annual overflow of enthusiasm on the question of house decoration. I think you promised to bear with me if I found it necessary to work off my enthusiasm on this subject upon you periodically.

The more I visit different homes, beautiful and otherwise, the more I am convinced that next to harmony of color, the greatest thing is simplicity. Who can rest tired nerves in a room crowded with furniture and pictures and gim-cracks that rise up from every corner of the room and smite the eye? There is such a thing as having rooms too plain, but for peace and a happy life give me severity in preference to fussiness any day.

For the rooms we live in most I like plain walls of a restful color, tinted or painted, unless one can afford very costly plain papers. Among restful colors are certain soft shades of green, tan, buff and some yellow and rosy hues. Rosy here does not mean a violent pink, which is irritating. Given these plain walls and harmonious woodwork, there is no reason why we should not build from it a beautiful room, if we keep remembering not to clutter it up too much with ornaments.

By the time this gets in print many of you will have available one of the most beautiful of decorations—autumn leaves. A big jar full of autumn leaves is a glory to almost any room. I used to think that one must be a born artist to use floral decorations effectively, but there are a few rules that help amazingly. Flowers that grow tall should be put in tall vases or jars, low-growing things in wide bowls, so that they can spread out naturally. It is rarely that two varieties of flowers look well together. Never, if you can help it, use flowered vases for flowers of any kind. Vessels of plain cream or green pottery are much prettier.

As I have been writing I have been dreaming of a diningroom paneled in fir for about six feet from the floor and

stained a woodsy green, with a rosy foliage paper above and plain deep-rose curtains. I would use in this room mahogany or walnut furniture and a rug of deep green and rose. Now imagine on the table a low round bowl of plain green, holding long careless sprays of Virginia creeper, after it has been touched with frost. Do you like the picture? But I must cease dreaming to leave room for correspondence.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DESPISES REACTIONARY WOMEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just finished reading your account in the August 27 number, headed, "Working for an Unpopular Cause," and cannot refrain from giving my opinion on those either very shallow or very cowardly women who will lower the dignity of their own sex to such an extent as to insult the more enlightened, who are struggling in a lady-like way to help along reform.

As for the Miss in the high-heeled pumps, she was probably excusable, if the truth were known, inasmuch as she was more amply supplied with "heels" than she was with thinking faculties.

Then there is the cowardly woman who is afraid of her men folks and would not dare think for herself. Or if she did she would smother the thought in its infancy in a fear of the lord and master's disapproval.

There is still another type besides the indifferent ones and that is the silly woman, and we have all met her if we have lived to see the quarter of a century line. Her argument will be, as a rule, "Why should women want to vote when they have lived so long without the vote?"

She has no idea of progress. Man is her goal; without him she would wallow in poverty. As long as Jack keeps the

to go to the meetings, we get in closer touch with one another and get to know how things are going along, where improvements can be made, etc. Also, we have the Grain Growers' association as a backing and support and we would not wish it otherwise. Looking over the years that have been lived on the prairie, have we, as women, not stood shoulder to shoulder with the men and helped them? No matter what the work was, we did it ungrudgingly. Did we not come out here to make a home in a new land, to lay, as it were, the foundation of a new country? We were wanted then—we are still wanted—and I am sure we are still capable of helping our husbands, the Grain Growers, in a wider sphere of usefulness to balance things as we go along, for whether men or women we cannot get away from the fact that each and all of us have a special part to play in the building up of this country.

As the object of our meetings is not just as a pastime, but for the betterment of conditions, for the uplifting and up-building along right lines of this great West, and I am assured that by working in conjunction with the Grain Growers' association (for it is surely to their interest and our own to do our best) if we will but put our shoulder to the wheel, we will yet see better and brighter days dawn for the farmer and the farming community at large.

Yours truly,

MRS. R. JACK-MACFARLANE.
Hillview Branch Woman's Auxiliary.

PURE FOOD IN A SUFFRAGE STATE

For ages it has been women's duty to provide wholesome food for their families. In the enfranchised States, they find the ballot a powerful help in guarding food from contamination.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Your editor is planning a Woman's Club Number for October. Will you help her by sending information concerning any woman's club or institute or suffrage society with which you may be associated. This includes Women Grain Growers, Home Economics' Societies and Homemakers' Clubs. If you have already reported the organization of your society to The Guide, send us any other interesting information concerning its aims or achievements.

We are planning to make this number an inspiration to every district where there is a woman's club and a stimulus to those where there is none.

All copy for this issue should be in The Guide office not later than October 4. Please forgive me for bothering you at such a busy season and snatch a few moments to write.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

wolf from the door her ideas rise no higher, not even for the sake of those growing up around her. In other words she is so decidedly "self" that she cannot see the signs of the times, or that the world is calling for progressive men and women to combine their abilities for the betterment of humanity.

SASKATCHEWAN.

AN ARDENT WOMAN GRAIN GROWER

Dear Miss Beynon:—In reading over the Sunshine page of the issue of August 20, I liked your article "If I were a Housekeeper." It would, I think, be a step to wiser housekeeping even if one of your suggestions were put into practise in the house, that is by having at hand at all times a set of family scales. If those who do not possess a set could realize the gain and satisfaction which the housekeeper derives from such a handy article, some other things less necessary would be dispensed with in order to procure them.

I might also say here that I hope the Woman Grain Growers' associations will publish their reports of their meetings. This would be interesting. The paper on "Forming a Woman's Auxiliary" should prove very helpful to those branches just starting. Though the Auxiliary is yet in its infancy, I trust that the women of the prairie will do all they can to further this good work by attending the meetings and taking an interest in the same. The success lies largely in our own hands to mould it as we will. You know we all get lots to do on the farm, yet, by making an effort

In a late interview in the New York Times, James H. Wallis, State Dairy and Food Inspector of Idaho, said that his State had practically solved the problem. He showed a small book, explaining why and how to exterminate flies.

"Seventy-five thousand of the little books," he said, "were given away to the children of Idaho. That's why we can boast of our Buzzless Boise, and all the other joys that come from living away from the pests of fly time."

"The book taught the children how to do it, and they attended to the rest. No, it isn't for sale. The State of Idaho owns it, and the State is shipping them free to Cuba, and to the Philippines and Alaska and almost everywhere else."

"Comforts of life? Why, a steak you order in an Idaho restaurant you can eat with the absolute knowledge that not a fly has perched upon it anywhere west of the Idaho State line."

That seemed a sweeping statement, and Mr. Wallis was asked how he could be sure.

"What we can guarantee about our restaurant steaks," he said, "is that we don't let them come across the border till we know they're covered up with unbleached cloth. We surely stimulated the trade in unbleached factory cloth among the Omaha packers. At first they couldn't see it, but when we stopped a few trainloads of meat and sent it all back, they gained the idea that they would better cover up each piece."

"There isn't a butcher shop in Idaho where meat is on display in windows. That's the second stage of the proceedings,

for we have traced the route of the beef from packer to consumer, and we demand that the cover be kept on all the way. The butcher would be arrested who would display meat in a window and the sentiment of the country wouldn't tolerate such a practice any more."

"Going after the flies was just one activity that makes our State today, I am willing to assert, the finest example of a pure-food State in the country."

No wonder Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says that a sufficient reason for equal suffrage is to be found in the strength that women give to the enforcement of the pure-food laws.

A. S. B.

MILK PROBLEM SOLVED

Idaho seems to have solved the milk problem, too. Mr. Wallis, as State Dairy Inspector, knows the difficulties. He is reported as saying:

"There were some fine, large times pursuing our milk supply back to the source. Not a drop of milk is sold in Idaho now that is not bottled right at the dairy where it is produced. We do not allow bottling anywhere except at the dairy. And we published the picture of every dairy that was dirty and ill kept. Alongside of them we published pictures of dairies that were decently kept. And, of course, the dairymen did more out of a sense of pride or a sense of shame than they would have done out of a mere duty to obey a law they didn't like. If we find bottles of milk with sediment in them, we don't have to analyze the milk. We just seize it and sell it for pig feed, or destroy it."

CONSIDER THE DISH CLOTH

Are your hands clean? Scientists say that no one's hands are clean even though they have been washed only a few seconds previously. Though no housewife can keep her hands continuously under water, frequent washing is a good plan. Wash your hands each time you change your work. Hands that are clean enough to stir a dish of porridge are not clean enough to mix bread or pie. Hands that have cleaned a carpet are not so clean as those which have just finished washing dishes. Do you rely on dishwater to keep your nails clean? It is not a good habit. The nails should be cleaned before the hands are put into dish water. Use a nail brush often.

A woman's dishes may shine in the cupboard like newborn tin or crystal, yet they may be dirty and unsanitary. Nine out of ten women do not know how to wash dishes, and have them clean when the job is finished. The woman who puts dishes that have not been rinsed of foodstuffs into her dish water, has already made a sewer of her dishpan. Dishes washed in such water are not clean.

Consider also the dishcloth. It is the popular habit to leave the cloth crumpled in the pan to dry in a bunch, when it should be rinsed in hot water and dried in the sunlight. The bits of food left on it decay just as all foods decay. This refuse goes back into the pan of clean water for the next dishwashing process. Is it sanitary? Is it clean? A new dishcloth every day or sanitary treatment of the old one eliminates possible dangers.

After dishes have been rinsed of food they should be placed in water that is very hot, for sterilization, or if washed in warm water they should be rinsed in very hot water. Boiling water is a germ enemy. It is a good thing to use often in all receptacles used by the consumptive. His dishes, and every article he uses, should be washed with special care. It is no disgrace to be a consumptive, but it is criminal for him to be careless.

Spoons, forks, the rims of water glasses and cups and anything brought into contact with the mouth should receive special care in washing, even when used by the most healthy household.

Dissatisfaction with our life's endeavor springs in some degree from dullness. We require higher tasks because we do not recognize the height of those we have. Trying to be kind and honest seems an affair too simple and too inconsequential for gentlemen of our heroic mould.—R. L. Stevenson.

The Mail Bag

CO-OPERATION WITH FRUIT GROWERS

Editor, Guide:—You will remember me writing you some time ago re co-operation between the growers of fruits and the growers of cereals, or in short to get closer together in dealing with one another as producer and consumer. Now we have organized as a Co-operative Fruit and General Produce Co. here in the Okanagan Valley, and are now producing over 70 per cent. of the fruit grown in British Columbia. We should have a great future before us, but we need co-operation from the consumers. If you will pardon me for a suggestion, would it not be to the advantage of the Grain Growers' Associations in the prairie provinces to form centrals, as conveniently situated as possible to the community concerned, where they could order their fruits in season and distribute same, thus taking advantage of cheaper rates from the railways, and helping our central to supply the different kinds of fruit in season by car lots at far cheaper prices than the jobbers or retailers charge. The Grain Growers would then be sure of getting good fruit and would know that the producers were getting living prices, and we, as growers, would know that the consumer was getting his fruit at a fair price and good goods. Our organization is in its infancy yet, and starting late in the season, it is somewhat uphill work for the management. Still we are doing well, and a future awaits both us and the consumers—if we assist one another to do away, as much as possible, with the intermediate handlers of our necessities.

WM. TAYLOR.

Enderby, B.C.

OBJECTS TO EXPRESS ORDERS

Editor, Guide:—Your issue of September 3 contains a very striking two-page advertisement of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, but the statement that the large sum of over \$60,000 had been paid in Dominion Express orders calls for some little comment. The Dominion Express Company is one of the numerous enemies the organized farmer has to fight, and it is poor policy to put in their way any unnecessary profit, such as is represented by the commission on this large amount. Surely it would be possible for the bankers of the Grain Growers' Grain Company to issue cheques for these dividends, payable at par at any bank in Canada, and if this is not possible, then let the profit go to the government by paying the dividends in money orders.

J. JULIAN CAMERON.

Last Mountain, Sask.

Note.—We presume the reason the Grain Growers' Grain Company sent out its dividends by express orders was because it was cheaper and quicker for the company and more convenient for the farmers than any other system.—Editor.

THE STAMPEDE

Editor, Guide:—I thank you for your protest in The Guide of Aug. 20 against steer-roping contests. They are a relic of early days, when it may have been necessary, but should be no more tolerated in a self-respecting city than a Spanish bullfight. Bucking horse contests, too, should not be allowed. We have improved our horses out of those habits, and we should be ashamed of them.

OLD TIMER.

STAY WITH IT

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Aug. 6 I notice a letter over the signature of J. J. Lamb, in which he sympathizes with The Guide, scores Mr. Green, and ends up by saying he wants to drop out of the Association and have his local break up altogether. Well, I am sure no one will hinder him dropping out if he wants to desert the ship, get away in the first boat, as it were, because he thinks there is a leak. He reminds one of a child playing a game, who, when things don't go to suit him, wants not only to quit himself but break up the game, so that no one else can enjoy himself.

Gentlemen, we have grown past child-

hood, let us act as men and stand in the ranks, and each one see to it that he does his part, that equity may reign, and we will not have time to find fault with our leaders, and the Grain Growers Association bark will never follow the other farmers' organizations, which have gone to pieces.

J. M. MARK.

Perdue, Sask.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGAN MISLEADS

Editor, Guide:—I am receiving through the medium of H.M. mails—free, gratis, and for nothing—a farm paper, or that is what it purports to be, yecept, "Country Life in Canada." Now this periodical is, without doubt, either heavily subsidized, controlled or owned and published by the manufacturing interests or others that are sweating their brows to earn their daily bread by picking up that easy money given to them by the protective tariff, which also gives them the legal right to rob the working man, be he artisan or farmer, of the cream of the results of their labor, leaving to them the skim milk to support an unvaried existence of toil.

In its May issue of this year, this paper published an article on "The High Cost of Living and How it Affects the Farmer." After a lengthy preamble, in which it strives to prove

tion at 12 per cent, per annum, \$3,000—few implements or horses will stand more than 8 years of work; at least \$5,000 for oil for tractors, for plowing, seeding, etc., threshing and hauling grain to elevators. That 80,000 bushels of flax for seed cost, at 2½ bushels per acre, at \$2.75 per bushel, a low rate for flax seed in the spring of last year, \$9,165.75. It surely took 30 men more than 3 weeks to put in that crop, take it off and market it. Let us see—threshing 80,000 bushels of flax, 3 weeks—4,444 bushels per day. It takes a pretty good outfit to thresh 1,500 bushels of flax per day, 3 weeks running. That means 3 threshing outfits to handle the crop in the time. Below is about what it will take to operate a fair size outfit:

Combined engineer and separator	man	.....	\$ 7.00
2 spike-pitchers at \$3.00	.....	6.00	
4 field-pitchers at \$2.50	.....	10.00	
6 teams (should be 8) at \$4.50	.....	27.00	
Oiler	.....	2.75	
			\$52.75

3 outfits at this rate means \$157.25 per day, at smallest possible estimate amounts to \$2,830.50 in 18 days, instead of \$1,500. For handling grain use portable bins, eliminating help there. Putting the crop in would amount to about, for 3 engine operators \$1,800,

THE CANADIAN LAWYER

A handy book of the laws and legal information for the use of business men, farmers, mechanics and ordinary citizens in Canada. This 453 page manual contains the most important provisions of the laws of all the provinces of Canada, with special reference to Western Canada. It does not pretend to make its readers lawyers nor to enable them to dispense entirely with the advice of lawyers when matters of real difficulty arise. But it does furnish information which will enable any ordinary farmer to answer a large proportion of the legal questions which he meets with. Technical terms have been avoided and plain and simple language employed. The book is fully indexed and any subject can be turned to with the greatest ease. The book is well bound in cloth covers. Post paid, \$2.10.

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

that protection and high prices have nothing in common, and that tariff protection has no effect on the cost of living, it goes on to state that the Western farmer obtains a larger return for his investment than most manufacturers do. It states that a Western farmer, with several thousand acres of wheat, will make \$20,000 per year, and that a builder or contractor would require at least \$200,000 capital to be assured of that return. The extreme profitability of farming, said to be evidenced by the number that engage in it, and the instance cited of one Alberta farmer, who last year threshed 80,000 bushels of flax, worth \$120,000, employing 30 hands 3 weeks, with a wage bill of \$1,500. It is consequently argued "that it could not be said that the price of commodities or wages ruined this farmer." Apparently that farmer gleaned from his flax crop the sum of \$118,500 for \$1,500 invested. I should like to know if that is the financing the supporters of "Country Life" apply to their factories. Being a practical farmer myself, I can easily see one or two other expenses would crop up with the flax. For instance, a commercial enterprise always figures interest on capital invested, and although many farmers forget to do this, the capital is still there. Now to produce an 80,000 bushel crop of flax at an average of 12 bushels would take 6,666 and a fraction acres, not counting land for necessary buildings, growing horse feed, summerfallow, etc. At \$20.00 per acre, these 6,666 acres represent a capital of \$133,320, which, at 6 per cent., a return few manufacturers would accept on their invested capital, amounts to \$7,999.20, say \$8,000. The equipment on a farm of this size, horses, tractors, and implements, would largely exceed \$25,000, at which figure we will place it. Interest on this amount at 6 per cent., \$1,500; depreciation

cutting for same \$1,200. This does not include men on binders, also a considerable item. Board would be, all through the season, \$1,000. These are only the main items, nothing for repairs and the thousand and one expenses that arise in operating a large farm. Thus we get a total of unavoidable operating expense of \$3,595.75. The value quoted was \$1.50 per bushel. When I was interested last fall in flax prices and shipped some which graded 1 N.W., the best grade obtainable, for \$1.14 f.o.b. Port Arthur. Quotations f.o.b. Fort William, July 30, 1913, was \$1.27 per bushel. In our own case (and freight from Alberta would be at least as much) railroad and elevator charges amounted to 15¼ cents, commission 1 cent per bushel, so instead of \$1.50, the farmer would realize 97¼ cents per bushel for first class flax or \$78,200. That leaves a nice balance of \$44,604.25, but how small it is compared with that suggested by "Country Life" of \$118,500. Should frost, hail, or drought, cutworms or other evil attack the crop, this margin would disappear with a rapidity that would astonish any tariff bolstered manufacturer, and leave that favored individual with a bad pain in his tummy. A few minutes of storm, a frosty morning, a week of dry weather at a critical period, and that nice \$44,000 profit is turned into a deficit of \$33,500 at least.

I hereby write this to call your attention and that of my fellow farmers to the very funny arguments the favored few of the nation spread broadcast in their endeavor to hoodwink the real producers of this country's wealth. This is an instance of their veracity and one that all engaged in the farming business can understand and see through.

A manufacturer with the \$158,320 capital that this farmer had tied up in his venture (not counting his ex-

penditures in production) and obtaining the same returns would immediately declare a 35 per cent. dividend, yell about hard times, cry for more protection, and ask for a bonus to keep his family and self from starvation. Having got these he would immediately sit down, figure how much more his business was worth with the added tariffs, etc., and in such a risky business as farming, where all the profits are at the nod of the fickle Goddess of Fortune, would, on the strength of the \$44,000 profit, figure his business to be worth at least \$750,000, add another million for luck, and sell the whole cheese as soon as he could possibly unload it to the widows and orphans, and pocketing their numerous mites would, with a smug smile, donate \$5,000 to charity, taking great care that his good (?) works were well advertised.

A FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Editor, Guide:—Re cheaper money for farmers. I feel from the nature of interrogations of the royal commission that no assistance will be forthcoming for those that need it most. Great numbers of them have no further security to offer for the loan they so greatly need, while at the same time they are perfectly solvent, if the average price of surrounding land is taken as a basis of calculating their solvency. Are the mortgage companies and other corporations then to be allowed to sequester the farms of these men, for this is inevitable under the present conditions unless they have assistance, and at once? The vital necessity for this is evident from the number of public notifications of farm sales under power of foreclosure proceedings and the derelict farms to be seen everywhere.

Most of these unfortunate mortgagors could easily prove to the satisfaction of the commission that the loans they have had through the companies were used essentially for reproduction purposes of agriculture and this should be all that was required from them to secure the relief they now seek, provided the other conditions were met. We all know that far too much of the current loans went to cover cost of legal expenses in connection with judgments obtained by implement companies and others who supplied the necessary power (horses and cattle) for breaking purposes, but the commission could discriminate in a matter of this kind, giving the applicant credit for acting in good faith in what he had done to settle himself on the land. Surely it never could be sustained that failure to hold a clear title should debar any individual from being reinstated by the province that he has helped to make.

This question of capital for the farming community needs careful adjustment, for the effect of the present maladministration is so far reaching that the West today gives one the idea that our present position is quite analogous to that of "unhappy Ireland" in its worst days of rack rents and absenteeism. We wonder if our campaign against the sins of oppression is to be equally long and as strenuous as theirs. If so then we need a greater circulation of The Guide and more class consciousness developed among the leaders and officials of our movement, if we are ever to succeed in reducing capitalistic tyranny to a minimum.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Editor, may I ask you to come to our assistance and help to formulate a plan through the columns of your paper to secure for the settler placed in the adverse position I mention, a fixity of tenure of his land, by lease, say from the crown, for his life only, the holder of the lease to then be given a sum equal to his life interest in the holding on exchange of necessary

Continued on Page 15

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

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Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan
Grain Growers' Association

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RE TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For many years the Grain Growers have been passing resolutions and sending delegations to interview the Dominion government regarding ownership and operation of the terminal elevators. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba resolutions similar in spirit and word have been passed at their respective recurring annual conventions asking for Dominion government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators for the distinct purpose of safe-guarding the integrity of our grading system. In 1909 our convention at Weyburn reiterated its position asking the government to acquire, own and operate both the terminal and transfer houses. In 1910 at Prince Albert likewise passing a similar resolution. In 1911 at Regina convention the following was passed:—"Whereas no satisfaction has yet been obtained regarding government operation of terminal elevators. Be it resolved that we reaffirm our former position and demand government operation of all terminals." Carried unanimously. In 1912 at Regina the convention placed itself on record as being in favor of the Grain Growers' platform in its entirety as submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on September 16, 1910.

The following was the resolution in the Ottawa platform referred to:—"Whereas we are convinced that terminal elevators as now operated are detrimental to the interests of both the producer and consumer, as proved by recent investigation and testimony of important interested bodies, we therefore request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific Coast, and provide the same at Hudson's Bay when necessary; also such transfer

and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

Speaking to this resolution at Ottawa Mr. Wright said: "The principle production of Western farmers is wheat. The finest in the world. In its progress to the world's market it must pass the terminal elevators at Fort William. Farmers have long been convinced the grain is subject to a system of manipulation which has the effect of depreciating the value, price and reputation of our wheat." Mr. Wright pointed out that through an investigation recently carried on three of these elevator companies had been fined large sums for their iniquitous practices. "Another breach of trust which the elevators were guilty of was the habit of loaning quantities of our wheat which had been entrusted to their care, which is contrary to both spirit and letter of the Grain Act. No amount of supervision or inspection can effectually prevent manipulation so long as they are owned and operated by private interests. Nothing short of government ownership and operation will stop these mal-practices.

"We would therefore recommend," said Mr. Wright, "that the Dominion government take steps to acquire and operate these terminal elevators as a public utility and that they be placed in charge of a commission of capable and reliable men, who shall be independent of government control, governed by statute rather than by a minister."

Mr. Wright said further: "We are also of the opinion that the charges at the lake front are too high, being considerably higher than those elevators on the other side of the lake." The writer in speaking on the same occasion to the above resolution said: "The opportunity is there for these elevator owners to get rich on manipulation of our grain. The question as to whether they will take advantage of such an open door is answered by the

fact that they have been recently fined for so doing. The fine was not returned to the people they robbed. Neither was it at all commensurate with the plunderings carried on. This delegation is tired of this manipulation. They want it stopped and stopped without further delay. This delegation is thoroughly loyal to our country and empire. Neither do we wish to lose in any particular our proud position on the seas, but we earnestly desire to be protected from positive pillaging invaders on the land before we sail out in iron-clads to catch possible plunderers on far distant seas."

The leaders of the government heard us make these deliverances. In the memorials presented both to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden on their Western tours previous to the last Dominion election, a similar resolution was pressed upon them at every point where their feet touched Saskatchewan soil. They agreed to grant our request. But what of it? Ye Gods deliver us! For some of the very men who were fined for thus plundering us have been put in charge of the whole of the houses and the keys delivered to them.

Further, a group from amongst ourselves have since been persuaded to clamor for private ownership of the terminals and enticed to enter into competition with the dealers in practices that we previously complained of and smile benignly on us as they glance upon their wily work in weaning the Grain Growers from their previous demands. "Is none to move a wing, to open the mouth or peep?"

Has the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association ever yet asked for private owned terminals and the sample market adjunct? Speak up and let Mr. Foster know who is asking for it. Why not first try out Minneapolis sample market? Next find out how much more Minneapolis millers will give for our grain if we first

mix it at Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon. Then we may learn how mixing at Fort William affects prices at Liverpool.

F. W. G.

Membership Fees Received

The following is a list of the membership fees received during August, 1913: Carmichael, \$13.50; Empire Builders, \$3.00; Coburg, \$15.00; Dahinda, \$5.00; Delightsome Valley, \$5.50; Handel, \$7.00; Cantuar, \$1.00; Sceptre, \$4.50; Abbey, \$9.00; Senlac, \$1.00; Gull Lake, \$10.00; Coates, \$2.50; Dobson, \$2.00; Nolin, \$6.50; Swarthmore, \$10.50; Keeler No. 2, \$1.00; Sonningdale, \$1.50; Elbow, \$18.50; Tate, \$11.50; Netherby, \$3.50; Kelvington, \$2.50; Wirral, \$7.50; Manna, \$2.00; Brewer, \$6.50; Leslie, \$3.00; Una, 50c.

Please find enclosed \$5.85 from the Woodlawn Women's Grain Growers' Auxiliary, being \$5.00 membership fees, 25c. for convention reports and 60c. for constitutions.

ERMA STOCKING, Sec'y.

The ladies of Last Mountain, Cymrie P.O., have formed an Association adopting the regular constitution and by-laws. They have twelve paid up members to start with. Mrs. John Lock, president; Mrs. Allan Lefebure, vice-president; Mrs. H. L. Applegate, secretary-treasurer.

We are in receipt of a letter from G. W. Booth, of Semans, describing a storage loading platform, which is worthy of investigation. Anyone interested should communicate with him.

Duff Association, F. J. D. Smith, secretary, has been successful in securing an agent at their point for this fall

President Maharg recently arrived home from an extensive trip to Vancouver and other Coast cities.

The Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario Ltd.

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The Strongest **FLAX-TIGHT GRAIN TANK** made, with Self-Locking Gate. Sold direct to you. The prices f.o.b. your station are:
125 Bushel Capacity - - - - - \$30.00
150 Bushel Capacity - - - - - \$31.00

These prices are for Cash with Order. Only best kiln dried lumber used. Our Grain Tanks are Guaranteed. Manufactured and sold only by

The Farmers' Machine Company Limited
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LIVE OLD HENS (age makes no difference) per lb. 13c
Live Old Roosters " 12c
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Ducks Best Market Prices
These prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg
Poultry Crates sent on request.
Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
108 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

CO-OPERATION

RIPE PEACHES

From the Grower to the Consumer

Peaches Per Crate \$0.70
Blue Plums do. \$0.90
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F.O.B. PENTICTON, B.C.

Express charges vary from 2c to 2½c per lb. according to distance

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PENTICTON, B.C.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND
Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.
J. P. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney,
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A CARLOAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN
grade females. Registered Clydesdales,
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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. —
Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock
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W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER
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SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERK-
shires—Large March litters from prize
winners in East and West. April litter,
Ontario bred by Toronto Champion boar.
Pairs and trios not akin. A yearling sow
boar, litter-brother to my first-prize sow
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six choice young bulls, richly bred for
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YORKSHIRES, YOUNG STOCK, HOL-
steins. Car young mature Shorthorn
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dred each. D. B. Howell, Langenburg,
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TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,
eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving
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stant louse killer, easily applied on roosts,
kills lice instantly; half pound, postage
paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drink-
ing water, prevents and cures disease, half
pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons,
Armstrong, B.O.

MRS. CHAS. A. BLASEDELL, CANDIAC,
Sask. Breeder of pure bred Buff Rocks.
Foundation stock from Shoemaker, Free-
port, Ill. Young stock for sale. Enquiries
invited. 38-41

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON
Stallion "Kenyonston," 4 years old. Sired
by the famous "Pink," twice Champion
of the International Live Stock Exhibition,
Chicago. Dam "Bergonette," winner of
many prizes, both in France and America.
Price and terms right. John L. Watson,
435 Main St., Winnipeg.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL-
lions, one, two and three years. Mares and
fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. York-
shire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid
Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs.
Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew
Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

Gas Engine Troubles and Installation

"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

supply their own table with milk and butter on account of the temptation to sell all their stock at the enhanced prices offered, and they trust to Providence to pick up a few head to take their place.

Last fall frost and snow played havoc with the crops in many parts of the West and there was feed grain in abundance but not a hoof to feed it to. Consequently hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost. Of course, the indiscriminate slaughter of the female stock is not altogether the cause of the high prices—the breaking up of the range, the advent of mixed farming, high prices for feed, have all been contributory causes, while the high prices paid by the cities for milk and butter products, makes it much less work and seemingly easier earned money than to raise calves. Prices for all kinds of cattle, beef or dairy, are going to rule high for several years, and the man who is looking ahead is not going to sell a heifer calf off his farm for the next two years.

And not only is he going to keep his own calves, but where his neighbor is inclined to sell he is going to buy them up, and keep them growing right along.

The sale of female stock at this time to the butcher for beef, or of female calves for veal, is an entirely wrong, let alone an entirely shortsighted policy.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, have prepared the undermentioned Bulletins and copies of these may be had free by addressing the Agricultural College.

These bulletins are packed with information of practical value and every farmer in the West should have a copy of each in his possession.

The following is the list:

- "Classification of the Horse," by Prof. W. H. Peters.
- "Twelve Noxious Weeds," by Prof. S. A. Bedford and Prof. C. H. Lee.
- "Care of Milk and Cream," by Prof. J. W. Mitchell.
- "The Protection of Farm Buildings from Lightning," by Prof. L. J. Smith.
- "The Farm Garden," by Prof. F. W. Brodrick.
- "Farm Poultry in Manitoba," by M. C. Herner, B.S.A.
- "Hog Raising in Manitoba," by Prof. W. H. Peters.
- "Cow Testing," by Prof. J. W. Mitchell and Instructor E. H. Farrell.

WHY IT PAYS THE FARMER TO BUILD GOOD ROADS

(By A. R. McFadden, Macleod, Alta.)

A good road should be regarded as an asset to every person living within the community through which it passes, and especially to farmers whose property is served by such road. A farm may be ever so efficient from the standpoint of buildings, cultivators, etc., but if difficult of access to and from the outside world its value is very greatly impaired.

Among reasons may be mentioned: First, the reduction in the cost of hauling products and necessities to and from the farm. The cost of transportation with the farmer, as with the railway companies, depends upon the scale upon which it is conducted. Thus it costs but little more for one man and horses to draw two or three tons than for the same equipment to draw one ton, providing the state of the road is such as to permit, and this in the aggregate provides an economy scarcely to be estimated to the country at large, especially where distances from town are frequently great. The cost of delivering a carload of wheat from the farmer's granary to the railway station often exceeds the freight charges to the terminal elevator, although the latter distance may be incomparably greater, and this is determined by the state of the road over which it must pass.

Then, too, the marketable value of a property is much increased if reached by a good road. First impressions of a purchaser are usually the most lasting, and these are not likely to be favorable if the farm must be reached over ruts, stones and slough holes, and he will probably go elsewhere.

These may be called apparent reasons for the building of good roads, but there are others, which, though less apparent,

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Champion Aberdeen-Angus Herd of America

Breeder and importer of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine and Suffolk Down Sheep. Stock all ages, both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome.

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SHORTHORN JOINT DISPERSION SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale their entire herds of Shorthorns, about 100 head, all ages and both sexes, about the end of October. PARTICULARS LATER

Virden, Man. K. & E. McIVER

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell and the life after death. 400 pages, only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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and Foreign Cheques are payable all over the World.

They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

We give you a receipt and if the remittance goes astray in the mails, we refund your money or issue a new order free of charge.

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RATES FOR MONEY ORDERS:

\$ 5. AND UNDER	5 CENTS
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

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are none the less real. For example, a farmer fills his wagon box with wheat and starts for town. He soon passes over a stone or through a hole, and the jar shakes off a quantity of wheat. This is repeated several times. Other farmers do the same, until the wheat scattered along the trails would form the output of a moderate farm. Such shaking is also very trying on wagons, and after a few years of such treatment they show unmistakable signs of wear, and do not last more than half the time. The farmer may not attribute the loss of his grain, or the wearing of his wagon to the roughness of the road, but nevertheless, they are chargeable, in no small degree, to this cause.

A horse may also be sweeneyed, or otherwise injured by the jolt of a heavy load over a rough place, and the owner not know how or when it was done.

For the above reasons it is a safe statement that under ordinary conditions, any administration having the oversight of roadmaking would be justified in treating a bonded indebtedness for the purpose, leaving posterity to pay, and the benefits arising would repay the interest many times over in the social and moral uplift which it would provide.

SALT FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Dairy cows in milk require salt daily to do their best work. A lump of rock salt thrown somewhere in the yard may do for the young stock, but cows need a greater quantity than they can get by occasionally licking rock salt. Cows will take a tablespoonful of salt every day, and when they get this quantity they will drink more regularly and give more milk.

Salt is required in the system and animals that are deprived of salt entirely lose their vitality. In "Henry's Feeds and Feeding," an experiment on the use of salt for dairy cows is described, as conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the following facts are cited: "In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected till a much longer time had elapsed. There was finally reached a condition of low vitality, in which a sudden, complete breakdown occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat and a very rapid decline in both live weight and milk. If salt was supplied at this period recovery was rapid." The time from which the salt was withheld until bad results showed varied with different animals, from a month to a year.

Salt is a cheap medicine and is far more valuable than condition powders. Give the cows salt. It is not recommended to put salt in the feed, as in this way too much may be consumed.

POULTRY INSTRUCTION AT CALGARY FAIR

At the Calgary Summer Fair this year the Alberta Department of Agriculture had a display in which some attention was given to the matter of eggs. Some of the illustrations in this exhibit set before the public very effectively the difference in a number of crates of eggs. One table contained six different plates of eggs, the crates ranged from small to large; some were dirty, some strictly fresh and others rotten; other two indicated the uselessness of dirty and cracked eggs. Aside from this striking illustration in the value of proper crating of eggs before marketing, were a number of charts which contained the following pithy suggestions:

"The fresh egg is one that reaches the consumer by the time it is a week old.

"Only 6 per cent. of the eggs laid reach the consumer fresh.

"Candling report of a shipment of eggs received at the government cold storage, Calgary, shows that 195 dozen were select; 6 dozen No. 1; 104 dozen No. 2; 45 dozen cracks; 2½ dozen broken, 7 dozen rotten.

"There is a lot of room for improvement in the marketing of eggs.

"The Department is prepared to give poultry producers of the province in-

formation on the organization and operation of co-operative egg circles, and to assist in securing a higher market for a higher quality of eggs. The industry will soon develop, and we want more and better eggs. Produce high quality eggs with healthy hens, wholesome feeds, in clean, well ventilated houses.

"Do not wash eggs for market; keep the nests clean.

"Market twice or three times a week in warm weather, and at least once a week in cool weather.

"Remember that 70 degrees or more means rotten eggs; infertile eggs never rot.

"Gather the eggs twice a day, and keep in a cool dry place free from objectionable odors."

BEEES AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Bees seem to do well at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The apiary, which was started some four years ago, has made a remarkable record for itself, its average yield being around 100 lbs. per colony.

Thirteen colonies, started last spring, have already produced over half a ton of honey, and the prospects for a record yield are good.

No difficulty is experienced in wintering the bees, the college only having lost one hive in four years, and that was owing to the colony having too limited supplies to carry it over the winter.

All the colonies are pure Italian, and the hives are of the Langstroth type and are worked altogether for extracted honey.

SOME ADVANTAGES IN DAIRY FARMING

There are more advantages in Dairy Farming than in all the other branches of agriculture put together.

Dairy farming is not like raising grain, it is not dependent to a great extent on the vagaries of the weather.

It is a certain source of income all the year round, whereas the frost of a single night undoes months of hard work and renders a farmer's crop of practically little more value than feed, and which hardly pays the trouble of cutting it.

The dairyman, again, has always a good and ready market for his produce; the man who raises grain has often to wait months ere he gets his price.

Again, the dairyman has steady remunerative work every day of the year; the work of the grain grower has certain very busy seasons, and also seasons of enforced idleness.

Dairy farming offers to the man with brains a wide field of scientific knowledge, in the building or grading up of herds, in the best feeds calculated to produce the maximum amount of butter fat, and in the handling and marketing of the finished product.

Dairy farming, instead of decreasing the soil's fertility, increases it.

In selling \$1,000 worth of wheat, there goes with it \$240 worth of fertility, in \$1,000 of beef, \$85; in \$1,000 worth of pork, \$60; in \$1,000 worth of horses, \$35; and in \$1,000 worth of butter, \$1.25 worth of fertility.

Then we have the by-products—the skim milk to feed to calves and hogs and thus back to the land increasing the fertility and multiplying the salable products of the farm.

Cows on the farm mean a better farm.

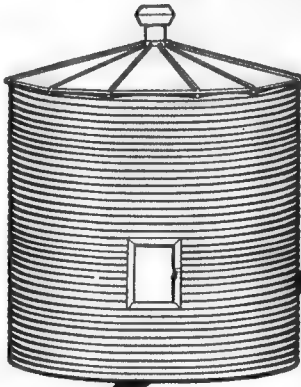
There is at all times of the year a splendid market for dairy products and these products are easily transportable to the market.

For women and children on the farm there is no better kind of work. There is no hard drudgery connected with dairying as with many other kinds of farm labor.

Dairying is one of the most progressive branches of farming.

Now that we have an up-to-date cream separator, the Babcock test, and other improvements, which are sure to be augmented and made more valuable and useful, the future should witness a development which should double the value of dairy products, and as the dairy industry gave us last year products to the value of nearly \$800,000,000, and pays as good if not better profits than any other branch of agriculture, these facts alone should induce every farmer to keep a few cows, and not put all his eggs into the grain basket.

Protect your Grain from Damage and Save Time and Labor by Using This Granary.



Made of heavily galvanized corrugated steel this granary protects your grain from damage by fire, weather, animals and insects. Mice, rats, or gophers can't get into this granary. You can move it from place to place on your farm and save time and labor when threshing. You can always have it in the most convenient place.

"Metallic" Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

It is made of the heaviest corrugated steel ever used in a granary. This gives the greatest strength and rigidity and insures this granary lasting a life-time. Write to us for complete description of the "Metallic," the strongest, tightest and most indestructible granary.

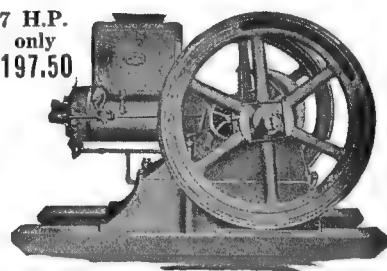
We can save you money and give you a granary that will out-last any other. It is easy to set up as all parts are machine made and interchangeable. You want the best granary you can get, so before buying ask us to show you why the "Metallic" positively will meet your requirements.

We Manufacture all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited
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Solve Your Labor Problems And at the same time Save Money

7 H.P. only 197.50



THE ENGINE YOU WANT

It is backed by the good-will of thousands of intelligent farmers. There are no tin tanks to this engine, the cylinder and base are cast separately and it has a speed-changing device. The "Judson" is about as close to perfection as it is possible to build a gasoline engine these days. It is staunch, simple, economical, built to last, starts easily and runs smoothly. The only high-grade engine sold direct to the farmer. We have stationary, portable and sawing outfits. Send for catalog now.

1½ H.P.	\$42.50
3 H.P.	87.50
4½ H.P.	130.00
7 H.P.	197.50
8 H.P. Heavy Duty	287.50
10 H.P. Heavy Duty	370.00

Every engine guaranteed to develop a surplus of 10 per cent. H.P. above rating. Save ¼ of Every Dollar and grind your own grain with one of our grinders. We have grinders suitable for use with any size engines from 1 H.P. up. Price of 1 H.P. grinder \$9.00.

Improved Ball-Bearing Cyclone Grinders

Shake screen feed, lever for throwing out of gear when starting, large hopper, low frame, force feed and reversible burrs. 6 in., \$25.00 7-in. \$29.50 10-in. \$38.50 8-in. \$35.00 12-in. \$48.50



\$25.00

SAW YOUR OWN WOOD

And save time, coal and money; also saw your neighbors' wood and soon earn the cost of the saw. We have 3 different styles, Cordwood Saws, Pole Saws and Steel Frame Saws. Pole saw same as illustrated, complete with 26-in. saw, only \$29.50. Steel frame cordwood saw, with 26-in. saw, only \$27.50. 4-in. Rubber Belt, per ft., 20c; 5-in. ditto, 25c.

C. S. Judson Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, CANADA

YOU NEED our big three color Catalog; it's free; and it is our only salesman. If you haven't a copy send for one today and you can see where you can save money on real high grade farm necessities.



\$29.50

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car. Option Flax, Barley Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

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**The Average Man, strikes with his heel,
a Ninety Pound Blow at every step.**

That is the kind of hammering Senour's Floor Paint is made to stand. Floors finished with the old reliable Senour's Floor Paint, reflect the good judgment of the thrifty housewife.

Now is the time to put your floors in good shape for the winter. Summer is always wearing on floors. Dirt and sand are constantly brought into the house during summer's open door. Naturally the floors get marred and shabby.

Senour's Floor Paint

**will make your floors "Spic and Span", and
greatly improve the interior of your home.**

Just as reliable—just as dependable—are Martin-Senour "Spic and Span" Finishes for staining, varnishing, enamelling and finishing everything throughout the house.

IT PAYS TO USE



There is a dealer in your neighborhood who carries the complete line of Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes. Write for his name and a "Farmer's Color Set", which will assist you in choosing just the right Paint and Colors for your every requirement. This set is free for the asking. Write for it today.

Martin-Senour Co., Limited

309 MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

A Vital Question

**What would you pay for
your fence, if it were not for
The Sarnia Fence Company
and its Direct From Factory
to Farm Method of Selling
Wire Fence?**

4,000,000 rods of Sarnia Fence have been sold direct to the farmers of Canada this year. If you are not a supporter of our direct policy you should be. Mail us a card today and we will tell you 'why.'

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., LIMITED
SARNIA, CANADA

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

U.F.A. Circular No. 9—Co-operative Egg Circles

Calgary, Alta., September 2, 1913.—
To the Officers and Members of....
.....Union No.....

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed you will find pamphlet issued by the Poultry Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta. This pamphlet deals extensively with an organization of egg circles and the co-operative marketing of eggs. The proposals outlined earlier in the year and sent out to a number of our unions met with such general approval, and so many offers of support were received, that it rapidly became evident that the temporary plans arranged for would not prove adequate, and it was consequently deemed advisable to provide greater facilities of a more permanent nature that would provide against any breakdown in the distribution and marketing end of the business.

Your executive, in considering this matter a few weeks ago, received a memorandum from Mr. C. P. Marker, representing the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and it was decided that for the time being at least it would be advisable to co-operate with that department and if reasonable arrangements could be assured for the benefit of the producer, the best policy would be to take advantage of the facilities offered by the government. The arrangement, of course, is not necessarily of a permanent nature, and in fact you will notice from the memorandum of agreement included in the pamphlet that the agreement is only good until June 1, 1914, at which time it is open to either party to withdraw or renew, as they may see fit. That part of the pamphlet dealing with the organization requires little explanation, if any. It is based on the plans followed by similar organizations, which are operating successfully all over the civilized world. The agreement is also based on the form being used by already existing societies. There does not appear to be any reason for serious criticism in either of the first five clauses. Clause 6, which seemed open to a certain amount of criticism, was referred to the Department with a request that a full explanation be given as to how the selling and distributing end was to be conducted.

We understand that the cold storage principle does not enter into the business at all. That the market will be open and the eggs sold to the highest bidder, irrespective of who that bidder may be, whether wholesale, retail or any other body. This appears to be quite satisfactory and in accordance with the policy of our association.

Some objection was also raised in regard to the payment of the balance being due on November 1 and June 1 of each year, this date not being considered the most useful to the farmers. It was also thought that the payment might be made more frequently with advantage. The explanation given, however, is that the advance which is left in blank will be made as large as possible, so as to leave the smallest margin on hand, the consequence being that the balance due will be so small as to be also negligible. A more frequent distribution would mean greater expense for the issuing of money orders or cheques, with no resultant advantage to the shipper.

We, therefore, recommend that our unions take advantage of the facilities offered by the government and give this scheme a thorough test in order to find out just what can be done. It would be well to bear in mind that the present plans are not permanent, but they will furnish us with some interesting information as to what can be done, and in the event of them not proving altogether satisfactory, they can be changed, or if necessary a new selling and distributing centre can be established and operated by the farmers themselves.

Trusting you will test this arrangement for the time outlined in the agreement and thus enable us to gather the necessary facts and figures for the future development of this business.

General Inquiries

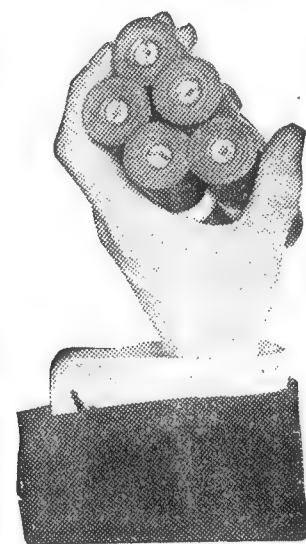
I have received an inquiry from a firm interested in the possibilities of utilizing flax straw for manufacturing purposes and have been asked to obtain samples of flax straw for testing. We would esteem it a favor if any of our members growing flax would take the trouble to pull a root or two when the straw is ripe and send it to this office.

I have also received inquiries from several old country brewing firms, who are anxious to purchase two rowed barley for malting purposes. There are big possibilities in this request and we would be glad to learn of any two rowed barley of good quality that is for sale and if possible to have samples sent. If two rowed barley is not available, a first class sample of six rowed variety might do, but it would have to be of the best quality.

Yours truly,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

LOCAL DEALERS GIVE DISCOUNTS

Prominent Heights Union, No. 445, continue to send in regular reports. In their latest the report of the lumber committee is interesting. This Union were able to secure an average saving of \$10 per 1,000 feet from a local dealer, and, as Mr. La Frenz, their secretary says: "We are all in favor of dealing with home business men as long as they are willing to sell to us at a reasonable profit." This Union also holds interesting discussions on various topics of interest to the farmers on the farm, and doubtless this very largely accounts for the continued interest taken in the Union. The Union also secured their twine from the local dealer at a saving of \$1.25 per 100 lbs.



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Amateur Finishing and
Enlarging. Work executed
and returned promptly.
Write for Price List today

DEPT. "G"

Steele Mitchell Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 10

deeds. Some such idea is possible I believe and it would also have other recommendations as well. A great number of people believe that no government should have the power to alienate the estate of generations yet unborn.

"ICONOCLAST."

Note.—While we have no advance information as to what the Saskatchewan cheap money commission will recommend or what action the government will take, it is only reasonable to suppose that if the government undertakes to make loans to farmers the scheme will provide that farmers who have already mortgaged their land will be allowed to borrow for the purpose of paying off existing obligations. This would mean that a farmer would exchange a company mortgage under which he was paying nine per cent. for a government mortgage at five per cent., or whatever rate the government may decide to charge. This would give considerable relief, and in cases where the security warranted it we presume the government would be willing to increase the amount of the loan. To secure a just system of land tenure we advocate the substitution of the taxation of land values for all other taxes. This would make it impossible for anyone to profit by holding land out of use and enable all who desired land for use to obtain it without first buying out a speculator. Under such conditions most farmers would be independent of mortgage companies.—Editor.

PEACE PALACE OPENED AT HAGUE

The Hague, Aug. 29.—In the presence of thousands of people here today the Palace of Peace, Andrew Carnegie's magnificent gift as a home for the permanent court of arbitration, was dedicated. The gathering included many notable men and diplomats from other countries. At the reception the British ambassador unveiled the statue of Edward VII., and Mr. Carnegie unveiled that of Sir Richard Cremer, the noted peace advocate.

The palace of peace, which was dedicated with impressive ceremonies today, is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, who, in 1903, placed at the disposal of the Dutch government the sum of \$1,500,000 for the purpose, as expressed in his offer, "of erecting and maintaining at The Hague a court house and library for the permanent court of arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899."

This palace as completed is regarded by architects as one of the most impressive modern buildings to be seen in Europe. Rectangular in shape, it forms roughly a square of 85 yards by 86 yards, and encloses a beautiful formal garden. On three sides the building constitutes the court house, and on the fourth or west side are the quarters of the library. The facade of the second floor is adorned with statues, the figures representing science, agriculture, art, navigation, commerce, industry, conscience, eloquence, will-force, study, authority, humanity, constancy and wisdom. To provide the site for this the Dutch government gave \$275,000. The corner stone was laid July 30, 1907.

Favor Disarmament

The chief work of the Twentieth Universal Peace Conference at its opening session here was the adoption of three resolutions dealing with disarmament. The first contained a request that the question of the restriction of armaments be included in the program of the next international Hague conference. The second voiced protest against the sinister influence of persons interested in armament industries. The third recommended the consideration by peace societies of draft of a general scheme for gradual disarmament. Prof. Quidde, of the University of Munich, proposed this resolution in order that the next conference shall be in a position to discuss the subject with full information at hand.

All the civilized nations are represented, the delegates in attendance numbering 950, many of whom were women pacifists.

Truth is never learned in any department of industry by arguing, but by working and observing.

The Oliver Will Do Your Plowing

A STUDY of Oliver Plow features proves to you that the Oliver is the right plow for your work in practically every case. The conditions of your locality were carefully studied, and an Oliver plow was designed to meet those conditions. The Oliver trademark has stood for the best in plows for over fifty years.

Oliver Plows Are Made to Meet Western Canadian Plowing Conditions

Oliver sulky and gang plows have landed beams which enable you to work four horses abreast with no horse walking on the plowed ground, and without side strain on the beams. Shares and moldboards are correctly curved; the extra high wheels have adjustable bearings and extra wide tires. These features mean light running, long wear, better work—the right plow to buy.

Oliver tractor-gangs are built up of 4, 5, and 6-base sections, enabling you to use a gang with any desired number of bottoms. This construction also makes the Oliver tractor-gang the



most flexible of all. It follows the lay of the land and plows evenly.

We call your attention here to only a few of the many important features of the Oliver plows. You know the kind of plow you need. You will find just that plow in the Oliver line. See and study the plows for yourself at the I H C local agent's place of business. Get a catalogue from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon,
Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.
These plows are made at Hamilton, Ont.



Farmers: Agricultural Societies: Boards of Trade:

Show the world what Western Canada can do by your exhibit at

CANADA'S LAND AND APPLE SHOW

Winnipeg, Man. October 10th to 18th

And win \$250 or more at the same time

25,000 SQUARE FEET OF EXHIBITS \$2,000 IN CASH PRIZES

LIST OF PRIZES

WHEAT		FRUIT—Continued	
1st Prize, best 3 bushels	\$250.00	1st Prize, best 5 boxes pears	\$100.00
2nd Prize, best 3 bushels	150.00	2nd Prize, best 5 boxes pears	50.00
3rd Prize, best 3 bushels	100.00	3rd Prize, best 5 boxes pears	25.00
OATS		VEGETABLES	
1st Prize, best 3 bushels	\$100.00	Best collection (any varieties) vegetables, occupying not more than 18 square feet space	\$50.00
2nd Prize, best 3 bushels	75.00		
3rd Prize, best 3 bushels	50.00		
BARLEY		DAIRY	
1st Prize, best 3 bushels	\$100.00	Best 10-lb. crock dairy butter	\$50.00
2nd Prize, best 3 bushels	75.00	Best 20-lb. home-made cheese	25.00
3rd Prize, best 3 bushels	50.00		
FRUIT		ALFALFA	
1st Prize, best 5 boxes apples	\$200.00	1st Prize best 2 sheaves alfalfa, grown from 10 acre plot	\$100.00
2nd Prize, best 5 boxes apples	100.00	2nd Prize, best 2 sheaves alfalfa, grown from 10 acre plot	50.00
3rd Prize, best 5 boxes apples	50.00		

Governments, Railroads and Progressive Districts will have Non-competing General Exhibits. The West is reaping a great harvest. Tens of thousands will be at this show to see. Have your exhibit there

NO ENTRY FEE!

NO FREIGHT TO PAY!

NO SPACE CHARGE!

One and one-third fare on all roads.

See your Railway Agent

FILL OUT THE ENTRY FORM BELOW AND MAIL IT TODAY

ENTRY FORM—PRIZE COMPETITION

Canada Land and Apple Show, Winnipeg, Oct. 10-18

The undersigned hereby makes application for entry in the competition for prizes, for which I intend to exhibit the following:

This entry is made in compliance with the rules and regulations, in which it is understood that the Canada Land and Apple Show pays all freight on my exhibits to Winnipeg, and arranges same in space provided free of cost to me, for which I assign to the Canada Land and Apple Show my exhibit, the proceeds from sale of which is to go to the general prize and expense fund of the Canada Land and Apple Show.

Name _____ Address _____

CANADA LAND AND APPLE SHOW

CHAS. F. ROLAND, SECY., WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Big Ben



Presenting two ways to get up early

Big Ben will get you up on the installment plan, a little at a time, by ringing every other half minute for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually. Or he'll do the whole job all at once, with one long, straight, five-minute ring.

You can set him to do it as you choose, and shut him off short in the middle of his call either way.

That makes him two good clocks in one, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

He plays no pranks. He won't go off before it's time and rob you of your full measure of sleep. He won't go off behind time and rob you of your work time. It's Big Ben's business to run on time, to ring on time and to stay on time.

Big Ben attends to his own business

and helps you attend to yours by getting you and the farm hands out early.

Then he sticks around the house and keeps time all day for the women folks so they can have your meals on time.

There never was a clock that fitted in better with the farm work.

He's triple-nickel plated and so handsome you'll want to keep him in the parlor instead of a bedroom.

Stands seven inches tall from the top of his head to the tips of his toes; has big, easy-winding keys, large hands, and big figures that you can read at a distance on dark mornings, and is built of good impervious steel so he'll last for years. He's doing this kind of work in 3,000,000 American homes today.

Twenty thousand jewelers sell him—one in your neighborhood, probably. If yours doesn't, just send a money order for \$3.00 addressed to *Wentlex, La Salle, Illinois, U. S. A.* and he'll come to the front door, duty charges prepaid.

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

One Man can run it.

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; steam operates it and easily moves over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and is drilled that. No tower or staking; rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 560, Clarinda, Iowa.

WANTED

Men and Women everywhere to handle the L.X.L. Vacuum Washer. Washes a full tub of clothes spotlessly clean in three minutes; low selling price; universal demand; enormous profits—\$15.00 to \$30.00 a week easily made; the opportunity of a lifetime for live wires; territory going fast; free sample furnished agents; write today. Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co. Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

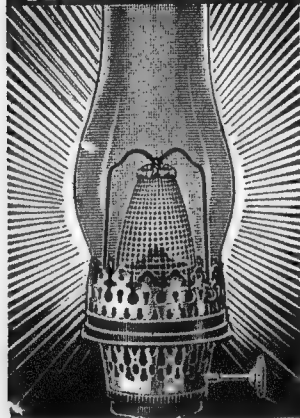
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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition. Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 249 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

When I announced the bulletins sent out by the Agricultural College, I said distinctly that you were to write for them to The Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and yet several of you have written to me. Now I am not at the Agricultural College and have nothing to do with it and there is positively no use in writing to me for these bulletins. Please follow directions and write to The Manitoba Agricultural College for any of the bulletins mentioned in my article of August 27, and do not address your letter to me.

But do not write to the Agricultural College for the Truth and Maternity booklets sold by The Guide, as some of you have done. The names and prices of these booklets are: "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," ten cents, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," five cents, and "Maternity," five cents a copy. For these, and these only, address your orders to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

I received an order for booklets from Mrs. F. W. Cuthworth, Rainy Hills, Alberta, but the money which she said she was enclosing was gone. The envelope was pasted together in the Winnipeg post office and stamped "Damaged." I hope she will see this notice and understand that it is not our negligence in sending out the books.

I have a very kind letter before me from a young girl, who is a member of a large family. She would like to send us clothes, she says, but what one does not wear out, another does, so that she cannot do anything in that way; but she has quite an accumulation of "Northern Messengers" and "Jewels," which she will be glad to send to anyone wanting Sunday reading. If you would care to write to Sadie I will gladly forward the letter. Please remember the rules of correspondence. Send the letter to me in a plain stamped envelope with a note saying for whom it is intended. We do not send out addresses.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HAPPILY MARRIED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have not written before, but I take a great interest in the Sunshine page and the Country Homemakers.

As the old saying goes, "I'm as happy as a bug in a rug," although I have lots of work to do here on the farm; still, I am not discontented. I get everything I want, for my husband is very good to me. Of course I don't get outrageous and ask for things that are away beyond his means, for I know what money he has got and what we can afford to get. I think all wives should know how much money their husbands have, and what it is being spent for. My husband never goes to buy anything without he first talks it over with me and we decide what is best, and if anyone comes to buy a cow he always says, "Go and ask the misses." So I have no room to kick. We get along fine and I am sorry to read of so many married folk who disagree.

At present we are living in a sod house, but we expect to build a good house next summer, if we get this growing crop all right. If we don't I suppose we shall have to wait another year.

Well, as my letter is getting long and for fear you will get tired reading it, I will close with a recipe for a prune cake which I find is very nice.

One heaping cup of sugar, one heaping cup of chopped prunes, with pits taken out, half cup of prune juice, two whole eggs, three tablespoonsful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two and half cups flour, one teaspoonful of soda; mix all together and bake in a flat tin. We think this makes a very nice cake.

HOMESTEADER'S HAPPY WIFE.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN LIQUOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—Being a silent reader of your Sunshine Guild, I am thankful for the many useful helps and hints which I have received from it. I must say I was rather surprised at the lady who, in the cure for summer com-

plaint recommended liquor. It is not necessary at all. Castor oil is all that is needed. I think that we mothers, above all others, should be opposed to the use of liquor in any way, especially in giving it to our children and creating an appetite which may in time lead to a drunkard's grave.

I am enclosing ten cents in stamps, for which please send me the two books, How To Teach the Truth to Children and Maternity.

I will close with a recipe which is good for rheumatism, or really it is good for any stiffness: 1 egg, 1 cup turpentine, 2 cups vinegar, 5 cents' worth ammonia. Shake well.

EVA.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Dear Miss Beynon:—The folks I am staying with take the Grain Growers' Guide and I look every week for it to come, as I am very much interested in it.

I am going to ask you for some of the names of the Children's Homes in Winnipeg, as I have a little girl I would like to put in a home for two months and not any longer.

And can you tell me where the Maternity home is, if there is one. Please put it in as soon as possible so I will know, as I would like to put her in a home after threshing. God bless you in your work.

FRIENDLY.

There is "The Children's Aid Society," 101 Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg, and "The Children's Home," 200 River Avenue, Winnipeg. Grace Hospital, Preston and Arlington Streets, is the best Maternity hospital.

F. M. B.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7408—Outing Coat or Blazer, 34 to 40 bust.

7901—Fancy Cutaway Coat, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves, with or without Waistcoat.

7793—Sport or Mannish Shirt, 34 to 40 bust. With Rolled-Over or Straight Cuffs, Straight or Pointed Yoke on Back.

7596—Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With Cutaway or Straight Front Edge. High or Natural Waist Line.

7891—Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Straight Plaited Skirt Attached to Body Portion, Blouse that can be made with Round or Square Neck, Short or Long Sleeves, in Middy or Russian Style.

7906—Child's Empire Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years. With Straight Lower Edge, Short or Long Sleeves, Square, Round or High Neck.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ANOTHER PRIZE CONTEST

Do you think you can pucker your young brows and think out a first class adventure, or fairy story? You may make it as funny or sad or terrible as you please, but let it be your very own story and quite different from anything you have read in books. For the three best stories we will give as usual three good story books as prizes and we will see to it that they are the kind of books you like to read.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years may enter the contest and there are only a few rules to be complied with. All stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only. You must get one of your parents or your teacher to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

All stories must be in my office not later than October 15. It is important that you should remember this, for in other contests we have sometimes had as many as twenty stories come in after the competition had closed and some of them were stories that might have taken a prize if they had been sent in time. Don't let your slowness cheat you out of a prize.

Address all stories to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A Gift of Flowers

I want to thank Laura Patterson, of Newdale, for sending me in the box of posies. It was very kind of her to think of me and remember that I dearly love flowers.

DIXIE PATTON.

STORY OF THE QUACK QUACKS

I was sitting in a very dark house. It was warm, but I was tired of sitting in the closed house. I don't know when I awoke from my nap. I began to chip the end of the egg with my bill and broke it in two parts. Then I opened my mouth and said, "Quack," then I said it two or three times just for fun.

It was warm around me and I got dry. Soon I felt that many other things were moving around me and crying "Quack, Quack." My mother came with us in the water and I began to swim and to dive. I was very glad that I was in the world.

Nothing very interesting happened in my life. In spring I laid one egg. The next most wonderful thing happened when I had my nest full of eggs and I kept them warm until they came out yellow ducks.

So now I must attend to them.

JOHN SOLOR.

Age 14.

HOW I BECAME KING OF THE FOREST

Once upon a time I was a little acorn. I lived in a little green cradle in the highest branches of my Father Oak. I had a lot of other acorn playmates like myself. One day my father told me I should be king of the forest some day. This made me very proud and I hoped the time would soon come.

As the days went by my cradle turned brown. Some children came into the forest and pulled some of my playmates, but I was so high they could not reach me.

After a few days a wind came and blew me from my little brown cradle. I fell into a nice warm earth bed, beside a maple tree. I fell asleep and slept all winter. In spring I woke up, feeling the warm sunshine and rain-drops.

Now I knew I should soon grow into an oak tree. I began to swell and all of a sudden I burst my brown coat open right down the back and sent a green shoot up which began to grow into an oak tree. I grew for a few years and then grew some acorns. Now I am king of the forest.

GLADYS MCGREGOR.

Arden, Man., Age 11.

GARDEN DIDN'T COME UP

Dear Dixie:—I made a little flower garden and planted pansies, marigolds, verbena, and morning glories. I planted the morning glories in two little cans inside. They are big and nice, but only the pansies came up of those I planted outside.

ALBERTA JOHNSON, Age 11.

Bruce, Alta.

MY SCHOOL GARDEN

Dear Dixie:—I am going to write about my garden at school. I have carrots about 8 inches high, and onions about 6 inches high, and my lettuce and radishes are ready to eat. My potatoes and cabbages are fine. I have pumpkins in blossom. I have peas and beans in pod. Success to the club.

DORIS M. MOULD.

THE PUSSY CAT

I am a favorite pet and do not like to be handled roughly. Sometimes the small children catch me and pull my tail, ears and hair, which is not very pleasant.

When I was born I could not see where I was for about two weeks. There was a thin skin over my eyes, so you see that would prevent me from seeing.

I was born in the horse's manger. Whenever there was any danger my mother would take me by the back of my neck and remove me to a safe place.

After a short time I felt something come on me which I did not think was my mother. And after I could see I found out it was the same kind of warm stuff my mother wore to keep herself warm as well as my brothers and sisters.

One day something else came by us and that was warm too. And what do you think? A hen laid something white and round which I am quite sure was an egg. And I was right, too, for soon there came some little children to gather the things that were just like the one by us. Soon they came over to where we were and when they saw the egg they laughed and giggled at the thought of a hen laying an egg by two fur balls, as sometimes we were called.

All this time we were fed on milk, and that is our daily food even when grown up.

When we were about three weeks old my mother moved us to the upstairs in the stable and put us in a corner in the oats bin and we were very comfortable.

Soon we began to grow very fast and by and by we were full grown and we had very good times if the farmer's children did not hinder us.

INA E. HILSTROM, Age 11.

Estevan, Sask.



WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

(Established 1882.)

Canada's Greatest School of Business Training. Awarded First Prize at the World's Fair. Open day and evening the entire year. Over 1,000 Students annually. Visitors welcome. Catalogues free.

Address: WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE
Corner PORTAGE AVE. and FORT ST.

Business Principles On the Farm

Are they necessary? Send for our Catalogue discussing the matter

Central Business College

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Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals

also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc. Yes, you can learn easily—quickly—perfectly in your own home by mail. Success guaranteed. Fascinating work. We have 85,000 sportsmen students, and every one is an enthusiastic taxidermist. Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today.

Special for Canadian Students

For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We will send you, absolutely free and prepaid, our handsome new book on taxidermy and the Taxidermy Magazine. Hundreds of letters from enthusiastic Canadian students sent on request. We want every sportsman and nature lover in Canada to write for these free books today. No obligations whatsoever. Either a postal or a letter will do, but write today—now—while this special offer lasts.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY
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The Man-House

Continued from Page 7

band. "It would only be for—for a few days."

Mull nodded comprehendingly, rasping the stubble on his jaw with a calloused palm. "Fact is, ma'am, they ain't so much as a jacal short of San Diego—unless it's that there man-house up on the ocean bluff."

He indicated a row of ragged gum-trees on a distant ridge, silhouetted blackly against the ruddy western sky. Squinting under her cupped hand, Mary picked out in their shadows a weathered frame house; within a stone's throw stood a tiny one-room shanty.

"I hardly reckon ye could git the use of it, though," he concluded dubiously. Mary took a hard breath. "Why not?"

The proprietor removed his grizzled beard from his mouth under Tommy's fascinated gaze and twisted it ruminatively into a fine, needle-point. "Well, ye see, ma'am, the owner's queer—he's a atheist, and likewise a woman hater. Ignores the entire sect. Dunno's I blame him. I ain't a fam'ly man myself, gene'ly speakin'. So ye see, ma'am, 'tain't reasonable to fancy he'd want a passel o' religious settlers campin' right onto his doorstep—to say nothin' of a handsome woman! If ye was to ride over, he likely wouldn't speak to ye—run like a deer, I expect!"

Mary reddened. "I don't want him to speak to me," she said shortly, "but I do want his house, and I reckon I'm going to have it." She resumed her seat. "Cramp the wagon, son."

But her son was otherwise engaged. Having examined minutely the stranger's horny cowhide boots, corduroy breeches, gray flannel shirt, and the amazing edible beard, he lifted a soft, shy glance to the encountering quizzical one, and was ready with his question. "What's a man-house?"

"A man-house is a man's house, sonny, free from disturbin' female influence. Most houses, unless otherwise advertised, is woman-houses. If a man

lives there, he's got to mind the woman in it, or look out for nasty weather. Ain't that mighty nigh so—speakin' man to man?"

Tommy nodded, wide eyed. "Some calls it a bunk-house," added Mull casually. With the boy's solemn gaze still upon him, he leaned over the wheel and addressed Mary confidentially. "Would you care to sell that there boy, ma'am I'll trade ye a nice, limber buggy-whip for him, and that's a powerful high price for such a little nubbun."

Tommy stared transfixed, hanging on his mother's lips. But Mary only smiled faintly.

"Cramp the wagon, dear," she said again, and shook her head at the stranger.

In the bleak, exposed dooryard Buck halted, dropping his bony head to the earth as a fifth support. Mary clambered over the wheel and let down the tail-board.

"Run across to the next house, Tommy," she ordered briskly, "and ask the man for the key. Tell him we want to stop here for a few days—a sick preacher and his wife and son. Scoot now, mother needs you."

Her son scampered off and was back in a minute, bearing a tin pail in one hand and a broom in the other.

"He says go right in, the door's open. He'll be over to lift out father. Here's some clams for broth, and a broom to sweep the man-house."

"I wager it needs it," said Mary grimly. "He's a good neighbor, though, even if he is a woman-hater. I'll keep out of his way. Thank him for mother, son." She hurried up the steps to wage war on the man-house.

It was not until cool twilight had sifted over the valley, with a delicate cambric mist stealing palely in from the sea, that Mary ceased her labors, slipped into a loose wrapper for the night vigil, and dropped down on the steps beside Tommy.

He threw himself into a comfortable position against his mother, resting his head on her bosom, his small, sunburnt face upturned to the sky. Mary drew him close, embracing his knees. The warm pressure of his body soothed her throbbing nerves like music. A night wind walked in the upper branches of the gum trees, bending down the pendulous slender leaves, and bearing the subdued murmur of the sea. Below them stretched the valley, a soft breathing amplitude of darkness, lifting itself to meet the lustrous zenith.

Mary touched her son's inquiring little nose with tentative fingers. "Asleep?" she murmured.

The head upon her bosom dissented. "Mother-r! What's a theus?" "A bad, wicked man that doesn't believe in God."

"Why don't he believe, mother-r?" "Gracious, child, I don't know! Perhaps some woman hurt him, and he took it out on the Almighty."

"How did she hurt him?" demanded Tommy after a pause, in a dwindled tone. He stirred uneasily, recalling a recent painful instance when his mother had hurt him cruelly with a little stick.

Mary laughed, divining him. "Maybe he said a bad word, and she took a stick and drove him out of her house."

Tommy thought it extremely probable. "He went off in a vessel," he said dreamily. "The Anita, it was, a fast-sailin' bark boun' for the Friendly Isles. An' he shipped as first mate with his uncle Peleg, cap'n an—"

"Uncle Peleg!" cried Mary in vast amazement. "What uncle Peleg—what are you saying, child?"

"An' off Cape Horn," the dreamy voice flowed on, "he 'most blowed overboard in a gale, but he didn't, an' one night with a high sea an' the deck crawlin' under your feet, the bark struck a reef—jes' like that," his fist struck a smart blow on his mother's arm, "an' then she fou—founded, with all hands lost but him, an' he was cast away on a island an' took prisoner by the Kanakas—an' I don't know what uncle Peleg, mother-r. He didn't say, but he give me this book," he groped about on the step and found it. "It's

about another shipwreck sailor," he explained, "with a picture of him wadin' to shore."

Mary took the immortal tale in her hands and turned curiously to the first page. The slanting beams of the night-lamp fell upon a name scrawled thrice across the yellowed flyleaf.

"Well!" she gasped in pure astonishment. "Well, of all things!"

She turned with eagerness to Tommy, and then smiled tenderly. The long drive, the responsible business of settling his mother in a new house, and the excitement of assisting imaginatively at a shipwreck in the South Seas had been too much for her small son. He had fallen on the instant into deep, untroubled sleep.

In the months succeeding her husband's death, Mary's energies were fully engaged in financing, upon infinitesimal margins, the careers of herself and her son. After the funeral expenses were paid, the estate was found to consist of a worn black Bible, a score of tattered hymn books, and sixty dollars in gold. Mary presented the Bible to her son, shipped the hymnals, with a brief note to Brother Smiley, and gave herself up to the consideration of her future.

After a long walk along the cliff and down to the sea at twilight, with Tommy hopping ardently at her side, she decided to stay where she was for the present. Accordingly negotiations were entered into with the woman-hating neighbor, Tommy acting as ambassador plenipotentiary, by means of which she acquired possession of the man-house and a plat of twenty acres already planted to spring-crops.

The days lengthened into months, and one season melted into another with an almost imperceptible deepening of the wide, golden landscape whose high priest was the quickening sun. From a feeling of delicacy, not unmixed with amusement, Mary had refrained from outraging the sentiments of her neighbor concerning religion and woman. She sang her songs to Tommy and did her mending on the far side of the man-house on a Navajo rug spread in the shade of a blue-gum tree. Not once

had she spoken to him. But the embargo did not extend to letters. Mary was an inexperienced farmer, and often needed expert advice. She was far too sensible to send her son three throbbing, hot miles to the store for such trifling information as to how many melon-seeds went to a hill—for despite Mr. Mull's warning, or perhaps because of it, she had set her heart upon muskmelons—when not ten paces distant an encyclopedia of farming knowledge sat smoking a short black pipe on his doorstep. Under this masked regime, Tommy was like a little tramp steamer plying between two incommunicado ports, doing a brisk business, and shamelessly carrying contraband matter both ways. Since the time the captain had rigged up a barge for the boy, Tommy had become his chained slave.

"Tommy," Mary asked one afternoon as she sat on the rug, with a pleasant wind which drove bright-hued little clouds like a school of mackerel across the sky, "what was the name of the captain's first command?"

"The Annie," replied her son promptly. He stood behind her chair, drawing a wide-toothed comb through her dripping hair. To the initiated, this occupation indicated that Tommy had been ill, but was now in a certain stage of convalescence. At such an interregnum, it was his delight to dress Mary's beautiful hair after a very peculiar mode. First he drew a bisecting line from the tip of her nose to the soft white nape of her neck, and divided her long-suffering head into an eastern and a western hemisphere. Then he deluged the shining tresses with water, until they swam like sea-moss under a wave. When they had arrived at this delectable condition, Tommy was ready for business. The coiffure consisted simply of a score of hard, tight, wet braids which writhed about Mary's head like serpents, and confirmed the hypothesis that children in their development follow the evolution of the race. Judged by his hair-dressing, Tommy was now a small South Sea Islander.

"Mother-r!" he said, standing beatifically off. "You look awful nice! Shall I fetch a glass so's you can see yourself?"

"Yes, dear."

Mary slanted him a humorous glance between the serried braids. She was plaiting a straw hat for her son, an intricate seven-strand weave, from wild oats which reared their slender plumes amid golden poppies and purple lupines on the open mesa. As her slender fingers manipulated the amber straws her mind was adrift on a sea of recollection which Tommy's answer had evoked. Annie—in her girlhood she had known an Annie, a pretty creature, all soft curves and rosininess, but it could not be the same. Mary dropped the roll of braid into her lap, musing over the weak and wretched girl who had taken her life. She knew only the bare tragic fact, but the name of the man in the case was not the name of the captain. The Annie she knew had loved Earl Norton, the village beau, and on the night of his marriage to another girl she had drowned herself in the inlet.

Tommy had started to the house in quest of a mirror, but, arrested midway by a hail, sped joyously down the path. Startled, Mary lifted her head and beheld her neighbor a few paces distant with a letter in his hand; gazing transfixed. His thick black brows were queerly ridged, and beneath them his eyes—keen, seafaring eyes—stared with intentness. She sprang to her feet, scattering the bundle of straws, covered her outraged head with an arm, and fled into the man-house. Mingled laughter pursued her. Before the glass she unraveled the braids, coiled the bright rough mass loosely on top of her head, and dropped into a chair, breathing unevenly. Had he recognized her—at last? In that bare, fleeting glance, she fancied she had caught a light of recollection struggling across his face. There rose vividly in her the memory of a shy, boy-and-girl kiss, exchanged eternities ago, in the soft, tranquil dusk of a New England street. They did not meet again. Her mother had moved to another village, and some years later, in the hope of bettering her fortunes, to a ragged little Western mining camp, where she had kept the only respectable lodging house. There

the girl had grown up, and when a revivalist preacher, who came bringing his god of brimstone to the joyous pagans of the town, fell ill at their house, she had nursed him well, and then married him out of sheer pity for his weakness and obvious need of her. She wondered if her playmate of other days still remembered that kiss, and then smiled in grim self-derision. Since that time, doubtless, he had kissed in all the seven seas.

Tommy broke in upon her, his face crisped with reminiscent smiles. "It's for you," he announced, handing her the letter. "From Mr. Mull."

"It must be a bill," said Mary wonderingly. She took the letter and broke the seal. Tommy leaned easily against her shoulder, reading not the letter, but the mobile countenance whose slightest shades of meaning he knew so well.

"What is it, mother-r?" he breathed eagerly.

For suddenly a crimson tide had swept over Mary's face, then she had frowned, laughed, and at length dropped the letter into her lap, smiling queerly. Presently she gathered the loose sheets together and ran over their contents again, this time with a sparkling countenance.

It was not, as she had surmised, a bill, but, on the contrary, a letter of credit for honest and deep affection. Not being aware of any special form for opening a proposal, Mr. Mull had very cunningly headed his appeal with two lines of a hymn which he had once heard Mary sing:

Rescue the perishing, care for the dying,

Snatch them in pity from sin and the grave.

From this general statement, he proceeded to concrete particulars, mentioned frankly the name of the sinner, his age and material prospects, and, commending himself to her mercy, signed himself, "I am, ma'am, yours fondly, Jim."

"Mother-r!" implored Tommy, laying an impatient hand over the paper. "What does he want?"

"He wants to come here and live in the man-house," said Mary gaily. "Though not a 'fam'ly man, gene'ly speakin', he is willing to make an exception in our favor. What do you think of it, son?"

Tommy knit his brow, considering the proposition according to his lights, and found it somehow lacking in spice. If it were the cap'n now! "No," he pronounced, and added, "Cap'n said Mull said that he didn't 'low to take no for an answer, an' cap'n said he's never taken nothin' else from him."

Mary blushed to the roots of her hair. "I reckon I'll have to write to Mr. Mull and tell him it isn't convenient." She drew her son within the hollow of her arm. "I'll write tonight," she said softly, "and take it across to the captain—"

"Mother-r!" protested Tommy, aghast. "You mustn't—he hates you!"

"—and take it across myself," finished Mary steadily. "I'm tired of this foolish hating business. I want to be friends."

Tommy stood hostilely away from his parent. "You can go," he said coldly. "The cap'n won't be at home. Him and me's goin' fishin'."

"All right, old man, I'll go in the morning." She smiled teasingly at his clouded brows and added, "Guess I'll go fishing myself!"

After supper she settled herself by the lamp to concoct an honorable answer. From the bunk her son noted her absorption, and stepping softly as a thief, shed his land-clothes for water-togs and slipped velvet-footed from the house.

The next afternoon, though it was bright sunshine outside with fleecy clouds riding high, a storm was enclosed in the man-house. The atmosphere became sultry when Tommy, spying Mary's letter, dropped it into his pocket, and sidled toward the door.

"Lay that down, dear."

When his mother spoke in that still voice, with a tiny throb in it, Tommy always felt inspired to amash things. The lamp on a crocheted pink mat stood in the centre of the table. He hooked his index finger into the ruffle and drew it down to his side. The lamp balanced

crazily a moment on the edge, then pitched to the floor with a splintering crash. Deadly pale, his dark eyes all pupils, and the ghost of a smile on his face, he stared across the ruins at his mother. Mary, who had been in a dozen minds about delivering the letter to her neighbor, suddenly found herself bereft of an alternative.

"Take off your things, Tommy," she said quietly, "and get into bed. I'll punish you when I return."

But Tommy gave her one molten glare and fled out of the man-house. Knowing her son, Mary let him run, and turning to the glass to smooth her hair, discovered herself in a tremble.

"One would think I was going to dynamite a safe," she muttered grimly, "instead of stepping across to a neighbor's."

A knock at the door made her heart quake as if she had been caught lighting the fuse. She spun round and confronted the captain.

"Come in," she said confusedly. She set a chair away from the debris, and knelt to rescue the letter, which lay beneath the shattered globe, dabbled in oil. "Tommy broke the lamp," she explained, "and ran off to escape his medicine."

"I saw him streaking for the bluff as if a pack of wolves were behind him." He laughed shortly and crossed one knee over the other. "I'll take that down for you," he said, nodding at the unfortunate rejection.

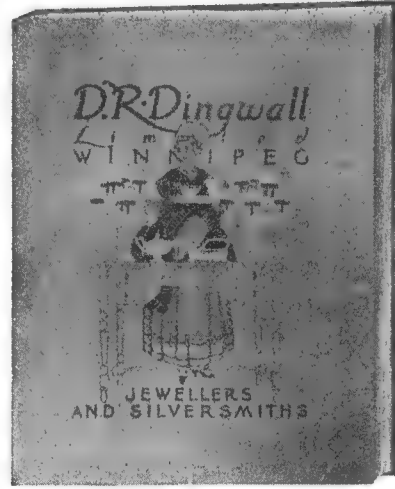
Mary laughed, her pulse quickening. "Mr. Mull is a foolish person," she said softly.

"Then—"

"Of course not!" she answered hastily. "What do I want with a man? I'm content as I am, with Tommy." She sighed.

The captain sat with folded arms as if carved out of stone. A silence filled the little room from floor to rafters ceiling.

"It's the best way, no doubt," he muttered. He cleared his throat and



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added abruptly, "I'm leaving tonight."

Something snapped in Mary's brain. "Leaving?" she repeated stupidly.

"For—for how long?"

"For good," he replied gruffly. "I'm bound for the desert—after that the Orient. There's blood in me that won't stick at farming, though I grant you its better here than in the East."

Mary, kneeling, stared up at him. "Tommy will miss you." Her voice began to thrill like a violin string.

"I shall miss the boy. The truth of the matter is," he continued, "this place can't hold the two of us, and so I am going. You've heard I was a woman-hater!"

She sprang to her feet, her face crimson. "I will go," she cried in strangled tones. "I will go—tonight! Oh, where is Tommy?" She started blindly toward the door.

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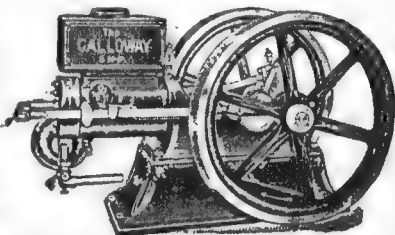
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She sank into a chair, but with her face turned away from him.

"When Mull calls me a woman hater," he began after a somber silence, "It's as near true as those things usually are, for I'm not a marrying man. Not being a marrying man, the only thing left for me to do is to clear out—vamoose. Does that enlighten you?"

"No."

He rose abruptly, towering almost to the rafters, and looked down at her, his brows laboring with emotion. "Do you suppose," he said in a harsh, uneven voice, "that a man could watch you month after month—see you battling with hard luck, with no help but your courage and your two naked hands, up early and late, planting and plowing and weeding out in the blistering sun, and with time for a frolic and song with Tommy, game to your shoe-strings, making heaven of each day, blessedly sweet and strong—do you think a man could see that without loving? But if he isn't fit—if he has killed the woman he loved, or wronged her so she couldn't live—and if he has sworn to pay for her wretchedness with his own, to go without wife and home and child, then what," he finished huskily, "what is left for him but the desert and the wilderness?"

During this recital, Mary's head had veered slowly round, and as he ceased, she put out a hand and touched his softly. "Tell me about it," she said.

He sat down, pressed her hand, and threw it away. The look of misery in his eyes pierced her to the heart; it recalled flashingly her son's mute woe after long hours of holding aloft the green cotton umbrella.

"That's what I came for," he said heavily, "to let you know before I left, but it's like going over a long black list of disasters. I was twenty-one when a bark of my uncle's fell to me at his death, with a small sum of money. I repainted her, and christened her The Annie, for I thought it would bring me luck to have the name of the girl I loved across my first command. We were to be married in four months, upon my return from a trip to the West Coast. The night before I sailed I took Annie to a dance; I was mad over her, and blindly jealous of another fellow I thought she was playing off against me."

"What was his name?" Mary asked in a low voice.

"Norton—Earl Norton. We quarrelled over him, and I made Annie weep. And returning home—we did not return—not at once. . . . At the door of her house she clung to me, trembling, and made me swear to be true to her. I was—I never looked at another girl."

"The next morning The Annie beat out to sea, and the sixth night in a smothering blanket of fog a big wraith of a ship loomed above us, Spanish by the rigging, cut us in two like the halves of an apple, and went on. The next day I was picked up with my head stove in and my wits gone. When I came to, a week later, I found myself aboard a slow merchantman bound for Honolulu. I begged them to lay in to Rio so I could work my way home, for I was crazed by the thought of Annie grieving and thinking me dead. But a big gale blew us days off the track, and the captain refused to put back. I'll spare you the details of that trip. At length I was exchanged to a vessel bound for Boston, a weak-built old hulk which sprung a leak, and we had to put back again for repairs, with all hands at the pumps. It seemed as if the furies were hell-bent to keep me apart from Annie. For weeks I thought of how she would look, and the first thing she would say when she saw me alive and well. Finally we crawled into port, and at dusk the same day, with a shipwreck and ten thousand miles at my back, I knocked at Annie's door."

"Her mother met me, and gave me the news. At first I didn't believe her, and thought Annie was hiding for a joke in the next room. You see, it was my birthday, and I had taken the notion to be married that very night. I had bought the ring in Boston."

Mary looked at him strangely. Her brain was reeling at the misery and deceit which engulfed him, which had made a bitter jest of his life. All these years he had mourned Annie, who had died, not of shame as her mother had made him believe, but for love of another man!

"She told you the story?" Mary

asked. "You spoke to nobody else?"

He shook his head. "I ran out of the house then," he said hoarsely, "and up the hill to the churchyard, where I searched and found her grave. I lay there that night. The next morning I left forever." He rose and held out his hand. "Where's Mull's letter?" He pocketed it, smiling bleakly.

Mary clung to his hand like one drowning. "Oh, I can't bear it!" she cried in an anguished whisper. "I can't bear it! Not for her!" A look of cunning stole into her eyes. "You'll not go without seeing Tommy. He'd never forgive me!"

"Good-by!"

For the second time in the twilight, she felt his kiss on her lips. A moment later, she was alone in the man-house. She leaned against the door and covered her face with her hands.

It was between dusk and moonrise when Mary who sat in a golden pool of candle-light, mending, heard a soft, scraping noise at the door.

"Mother-r!"

There was a plaintive liquid sound in the voice like that of a mourning dove, and though sadness in Mary's heart was at the brim, she found room for an added pang at sight of Tommy's grief-stained face.

"Come in, dear," she said gently.

He crept in and laid his head on her bosom.

"There, there!" she said, unsteadily. "Your bowl of milk is on the table. Mother had to eat all alone."

Her son lifted a drenched, quivering face from her breast. "W-wipe my tears away."

After supper he laid down his spoon and inquired with sweet humility:

"Can I run over an' see the cap'n?"

"Not tonight."

She sewed steadily, but a tear, netted in her lashes, rolled softly down her cheek. She turned her face away from the light. Tommy slipped from his chair without a word, and a rustling in the corner denoted that he was undressing.

Mary finished her mending, flung a shawl round her, and extinguishing the candle, slipped out upon the doorstep. Her head ached violently, and her thoughts came and went in a wild, confused rout, flashing like fireflies across the blackness of her brain.

Later in the night she wandered down to the bluff and descended to the sea. She found herself arguing passionately with the bereaved mother who had lied for her child. There was a stoniness about that woman of whom but the one fact was known which terrified Mary. She laid her case before her over and over, threatening, entreating, weeping, but to all her pleadings the woman made the same weary answer: "I know it was wrong, but I could not destroy his faith in my child. By your motherhood, you shall not tell."

Dawn was shooting pale lances over the crests of the waves as she toiled

Continued on Page 22

The Automatic Lift Top

Is one of the "distinctive" features of the Sask-Alta Broiling and toasting can be done without stooping. This feature alone goes far towards making the Sask-Alta the favorite range.

Sold everywhere by good dealers who back our guarantee

McClary's Sask-alta Range

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 13, 1913)

Wheat—A fair general trade this week with volume increasing daily, the late tone being weak. Compared to final figures last Saturday October shows a loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, December $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ and May $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Sentiment was bearish even at the outset and values worked lower gradually. Lower Liverpool and American markets helped considerably to create an easier feeling. Receipts are now commencing to arrive more freely and the quality generally is very good. The cash demand is only fair and with a large quantity of wheat in sight the premiums which were obtained at the beginning of the week are slipping very quickly. Advices show that our wheat is hardly on a workable export basis, which it will very soon have to be to take care of visible supplies from the provinces.

Oats—October option held up fairly well and closed about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher than last Saturday, but sold off sadly immediately after. Demand for cash oats, especially 2 C.W.'s, not improved much. Lower grades advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for the week.

Barley—Very quiet and inactive practically all week. Just a fair demand for No. 3 and 4 C.W. at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 46. This grain commencing to arrive more freely; all fairly good sample.

Flax—Held fairly steady early days of the week, but later sold off sadly, showing no strength whatever, the October option closing at 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ less than last sales a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
September 9.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
September 10.....	87	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
September 11.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
September 12.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
September 13.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
September 15.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
Oats—			
September 9.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	40
September 10.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
September 11.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	41
September 12.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
September 13.....	37	37	41
September 15.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
Flax—			
September 9.....	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
September 10.....	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
September 11.....	132	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
September 12.....	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
September 13.....	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	...
September 15.....	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Sept. 13	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, choice	\$0.90 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, sample	.83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	.84
No grade wheat, 1 car	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car	.76
No grade wheat, 1 car	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car	.86
No grade wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.83
Screenings, 1 car	17.50
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 2 white oats, 2 cars	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 white oats, 7 cars	.39
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 white oats, 5 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.38
No grade oats, 1 car	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.37
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.60
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	.61
No. 2 rye, 1 car, tough, centre	.60
Sample rye, 1 car	.60
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, choice	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.65
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.59
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	.67
Sample grain barley, 1 car	.59
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.68
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.63
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.62

No grade barley, 1 car	.65
Sample barley, 4 cars	.58
No grade barley, 1 car	.67
Sample barley, 1 car	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.70
No grade barley, 1 car, wild	.56
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, seedy	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.49 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 flax, 3 cars, choice	1.49

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

Liverpool, Sept. 13, 1913.	
Spot	Close
Manitoba No. 1	\$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 2	1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 3	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth No. 1	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth, New & Red Winter	1.04
Australian	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rosaf (New)	1.07

Futures Steady

October, Manitoba's	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
December, Manitoba's	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
March, Manitoba's	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.06

Antwerp

September—Danubian	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
September—Kansas	1.02	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
September—Manitoba	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$

Flax Markets

London—Oct.—Nov.—Plate	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.44 $\frac{1}{2}$
London—Oct.—Nov.—Calcutta	1.48	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hull—Spot	1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hull—Plate—Oct.—Nov.	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note.—Basis of exchange for wheat is 4.86 2-3.

Basis of exchange for flax, 4.86; and all on basis of pure—Winnipeg Free Press.

Wheat opened with shorts covering and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher in sympathy with American and firmer and fewer Canadian offers. Following the opening there was further support, induced by the strength in corn and forecast of lighter American shipments this week, as indicated by Bradstreet's. Private reports of heavy Russian shipments this week and favorable harvesting returns checked the advance.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Receipts at the Union stock yards today were 127 cars, with 2,353 cattle, 352 calves, 1,016 hogs, 1,669 sheep and lambs, and 24 horses.

Today's quotations:—Export cattle (choice), 650 to 700; butcher cattle (choice fed), 635; medium, 565 to 600; common, 400 to 500; butcher cows (choice), 500 to 550; good cows, 450 to 500; medium, 400 to 425; butcher bulls (choice), 525; good bulls, 450; rough bulls, 275 to 300; feeders (1,000 pounds), 250; milkers (choice), each 50 to 68; common and medium, each 35 to 45; springers, 40 to 65; spring lambs, 625 to 660; light ewes, 400 to 500; heavy, 325 to 350; bucks, 300 to 350.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 12, 1913

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	2,340.20	16,316.30
1 Nor.	594,414.40	87,822.20
2 Nor.	286,201.00	86,754.20
3 Nor.	45,177.30	133,228.00
No. 4	57,178.30	145,969.00
Others	446,485.39	138,456.00
This week	1,431,707.39	
Last week	788,093.49	
Increase	643,703.50	

Oats—	1913	1912
1 C.W.	13,236.07	24,702.19
2 C.W.	1,750,346.26	44,595.01
3 C.W.	76,282.33	58,425.07
Ex. 1 Fd.	100,269.25	53,062.28
Others	109,178.31	65,232.32
This week	2,049,314.20	
Last week	2,061,423.19	
Decrease	12,108.33	

Barley—1913	1912
3 C.W.	160,450.02
2 C.W.	127,038.06
Rej.	72,237.35
Fd.	6,319.31
Others	20,290.45
This week	392,336.33
Last week	250,831.00
Increase	141,505.33
Last year's total	353,091.00

Flaxseed—1913	1912
1 N.W.C.	578,975.34
2 C.W.	781,680.19
3 C.W.	51,660.40
Others	258,930.43
This week	1,621,247.24
Last week	1,629,044.19
Decrease	7,796.51

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake)	335,366	140,753	50,983	137,226
(rail)	104,419	11,810	310	1,085
1912	923,143	518,084	111,987	119,919

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week numbered 1,882 cattle, 126 calves, 1,644 hogs and 954 sheep, as compared with 1,932 cattle, 200 calves, 2,332 hogs and 2,601 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week a year ago the figures were 2,881 cattle, 1,338 hogs and 792 sheep.

The cattle trade had a slow and draggy time last week. Receipts were slightly under the previous week's total, and the vast majority were of very ordinary quality. The top price for the week was 6 cents, captured by a very thick fat cattle. Best butchers, worth from \$5.40 to \$5.75, are in fair demand. Good cows and heifers are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.35. All told, the supplies coming to hand are light for this season, yet sufficient for present demands. Milkmen and springers of the right sort have come into better demand, the supply falling below the requirements. Stockers and feeders are a little more active, the best going at \$5.00 to \$5.25 and the light ones half a cent less. Best oxen are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75, and bulls the same as before, \$4.00 to \$4.25 for the best. Choice veals are \$7.50 to \$8.00 and heavy calves \$6.50 to \$7.00.

The hog market was quiet all week. Receipts were away down, but the demand was also slack so that the 9 cent level was maintained, as forecasted, throughout the week. A cut of 2 cents

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, September 13, 1913:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.89
2 Nor. wheat	.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87
3 Nor. wheat	.84	.85
No grade		76-86
3 White oats	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\frac{1}{2}$	56-70
Flax, No. 1	1.28	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Futures—		
October wheat	.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Sept.)	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$
December wheat	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.88
May wheat	.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	.93
Beef Cattle, top		
Hogs, top	9.00	8.80
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	5.70

obtains on heavy and rough hogs, with stags an even 5 cents.

Sheep and Lambs

Very moderate receipts marked the sheep trade this week. Prices are at the same figures, best sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50 and choice lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter supplies have fallen off still more during the past week and prices are firmer. Fancy dairy is quoted 22-23 cents, No. 1 dairy 20 cents and good round lots 18 cents. Harvesting, threshing and the drying up of many summer cows have all contributed to keep back shipments, and further advances may be expected if supplies continue to fall below the city demand. Chicago dealers have bought up considerable quantities of Winnipeg butter and this has helped to firm up the market.

Eggs

A fair quantity of eggs is coming forward and prices are firm at 22-23 cents for candled eggs. Strictly new laid eggs are worth 25 or 26 cents a dozen.

Potatoes

Not so many potatoes are being shipped in just now, though local dealers have plenty offering. The price is slightly better than a week ago, 30 to 33 cents for a carload, at Winnipeg. Many farmers are wondering whether they should not try to hold them in the hope of realizing more this winter or spring, but unless one has a good place to store them the experience of many would seem to show that the profits are not worth the extra trouble.

Milk and Cream

No change is recorded in milk and cream, sweet and sour cream being worth 30 and 25 cents per pound butter fat, and sweet milk \$2.00 per hundred pounds. The supplies are keeping up fairly well, but the seasonal advance will be due before long.

Dressed Meats

Dressed meat prices hold steady with little change from last report. Beef is 10 cents for best quality, mutton 15 cents, hogs 12-13 cents, veal 13-14 cents and fresh lamb 16-17 cents. There is a scarcity of A1 quality in the Manitoba farms, throwing local butchers back on the abattoir houses.

Hay

Hay prices are the same as last week, with the market still firm. The deliveries have fallen off, due to the farmers being so busy, and the demand is first class.

Hides, Wool, Tallow

Winnipeg dealers are quoting: Hides—Cured hides, 12 cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11 cents; western branded hides, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 10 cents; shearings and lamb-skins, 15 cents to 35 cents each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 cents to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; No. 2, 4 cents to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, delivered to the trade.

Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 cents to 12 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 cents to 13 cents for medium. Seneca Root—We quote, 46 cents to 48 cents per lb.

Furs

Winnipeg fur dealers are quoting the following prices, delivered at Winnipeg, varying from No. 2 small to No. 1 extra large:

Badger, 75c. to \$1.75; bear, black, small, \$2.00 to \$10.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$12.00; large, \$9.00 to \$18.00; bear, brown, small, \$2.50 to \$8.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$12.00; large, \$6.50 to \$18.00; weasel, 25c. to 75c.; volverine, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fisher, \$4.00 to \$25.00; fox, red, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fox, silver, pale, \$75.00 to \$150.00; dark, \$150.00 to \$750.00; lynx, \$5.00 to \$18.00; mink, \$1.50 to \$8.50; marten, dark, \$8.00 to \$25.00; rats, spring, 35c. to 50c.; rats, winter, 15c. to 40c.; rats, fall, 10c. to 30c.; skunk, 75c. to \$1.75; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$5.50; prairie, \$1.50 to \$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Hog receipts today were moderate, but there was a stale supply of 6,000. Light grades, however, scored an advance of a shade. Cattle were steady, owing to the heavy movement from the southwest having been checked. Receipts of sheep and lambs went almost wholly direct to packers.

Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; steady. Beeves, \$6.60 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$6.70 to \$7.80; western steers, \$6.00 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$8.50; calves, \$8.75 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady to a shade under yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$7.85 to \$8.35; light, \$8.25 to \$8.80; mixed, \$7.60 to \$8.75; heavy, \$7.45 to \$8.45; rough, \$7.45 to \$7.70; pigs, \$4.75 to \$8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow, steady. Native, \$3.50 to \$4.75; western, \$3.65 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$4.85 to \$5.70; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.50; western, \$5.75 to \$7.60.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from September 9 to September 15 inclusive

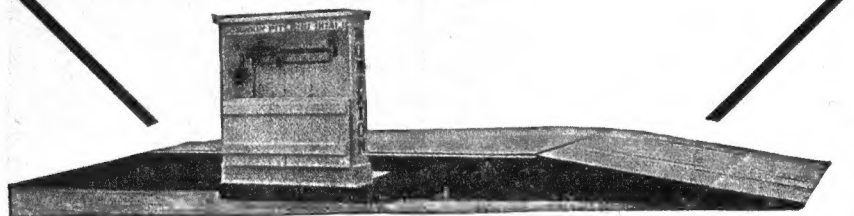
Date	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Fee	INW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 9	83	87	84	..	..	..	..	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	128	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
10	89	87	84	..	..	..	..	36	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	128	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
11	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	36	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	127	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
12	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	84	..	..	..	..	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	126	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
13	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	..	..	..	..	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	125	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
15	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	124	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	New crop	New crop		Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	22c-23c	22c	25c
No. 2 Nor.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.10	5.50-5.75	No. 1 dairy	20c	18c-20c	23c
No. 3 Nor.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	5.50-5.65	5.50-5.65	5.50-5.75	Good round lots	18c	17c-18c	21c
No. 4			74	Best fat cows	5.15-5.25	5.15-5.25	4.75-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5			64	Medium cows	5.25-5.40	5.25-5.40	4.50-4.85	Candled	22c-23c	22c-23c	24c-25c
No. 6			59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Common cows	4.25-4.60	4.25-4.60	3.75-4.00	Potatoes			
Feed				Best bulls	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	New, per bushel	30c	30c	35c
Cash Oats	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.				Choice veal calves	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	2.50-3.00	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter fat)	30c	30c	32c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	7.50-8.00	7.75-8.00	6.50-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but- ter fat)	25c	25c	25c
No. 3	48	49	48	Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	6.00-6.50	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$50-\$70	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	127	181	158		\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$35-\$45	No. 1 Red Top	\$12-\$13	\$12-\$13	\$14
Wheat Futures	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogs				No. 1 Upland	\$11-\$12	\$11-\$12	\$13
October	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$9.25	9.50-10.25	No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$14	\$17-\$19
December	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Heavy sows	7.00-7.25	\$7.00-7.25	6.50-7.50				
May	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	4.00-5.00				
Oat Futures	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sheep and Lambs							
October	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50				
December	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00				
May	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	..								
Flax Futures	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	158								
October	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$..								
December	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$..								

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY
Montreal St. John Ottawa Toronto Vancouver Victoria

The Man-House

Continued from Page 20

heavily up the trail. Under the hood of the shawl her face showed bloodless, and a dogged set of the mouth boded no good for the other woman, who still glided ghost-like beside her. At the shed she halted to harness Buck, who looked round at her with vague wonder in his bleary eyes. Within the man-house she moved quietly, setting the room in order for her departure, preparing breakfast, casting now and again an intent, brooding look at her son. Finally she took a chair at the bedside. The other woman stood beside her.

Minutes passed. The little shadowy room was profoundly still; the light increased; torches flamed in the windows facing the east; a stray beam glancing through the rosy panes fell on Tommy, who stirred, and muttered: "Mother-r!" in his sleep. Mary stared at him, her brows convulsed; anguish tugged at her heart-strings. She drew a deep, quivering breath, and rose to her feet. The battle was won. Standing over her sleeping son, she gave her bond of silence to the other mother who vanished into the shadows of the night. Annie's honor was safe.

Stealing out to unharness the patient Buck, she came upon the captain seated on her doorstep. Mary closed the door softly behind her.

Some time later it was opened by her son, still struggling with refractory buttons. The captain, one arm around Mary, smiled broadly down at Tommy's astonished face.

"Well, son, what do you think of us? Aren't we a pair?" To Tommy, such words were darkness, but the next sentence brought light. "I've come to live in the man-house, instead of Mull."

"For keeps?"

The captain nodded, solemnly. "Forever and ever, amen."

Tommy's eyes darkened with pure delight at the enchanting prospect, but he was not yet certain. He turned to Mary.

"Mother-r! May he?"

And Mary, with a heavenly smile streaming from her eyes, allowed that if he was very, very good he might.

PAT AS A CO-OPERATOR What Agricultural Organization Has Done for the Irishman

Let us take an Irish farmer, a man of the average kind with a farm of twenty acres or thereabouts, and compare him as an individualist with himself as a co-operator, and see whether anything valuable to the nation is lost. Let us call him Patrick. Patrick, as an individualist, drove his own bargains at fairs and markets, but he was beaten always by the men he bargained with. The jobbers and dealers co-operated. They met in their hotels and fixed the price for cattle, pigs, and Patrick, the individualist, was beaten out by the combination. He was fleeced by it. His bargaining with the inflexible did not develop any high qualities of manhood in him. His butter, his eggs, his farm produce all went in the same way as his live stock. He was up against forces he could not beat. He did not know where his produce went after he sold it. It might have been flung into the void for all he knew. The links between himself and the final market, the final consumer, were all numbed, and no knowledge came along it to tell him what the market wanted. He produced in ignorance and sold in feebleness, and the result was to make Patrick suspicious and not self-reliant at all, indeed greatly doubtful of himself and all about him. But he was an individualist, and all this struggle should have made him immensely virile, able, and intellectual, according to the theory. As a matter of fact, Patrick's physique got worse and worse with the individualist policy in practice. He was unable to make ends meet and the Irish individualist Patricks gave up the game and went to America in large numbers. There, in spite of the fact that a few succeeded, the individualist civilization he had been living in Ireland made him so incompetent that he became the prey of trusts, who fed him to their machines. He was for a generation the raw man-

ual labor supply for America and when he was worn out he was flung on the scrap heap of humanity.

A Transformation

When Patrick made up his mind to co-operate things began at once to improve for him. His co-operation for political purposes turned him from a tenant to a landowner and made him an independent man. His economic co-operation with the other Patricks in creameries, agricultural societies, credit societies, bacon factories, or what not, widened his brainpan more than all the individualism of his previous life. His co-operative creamery has given him some knowledge of engineering and science. He understands a little of bacteriology. From this co-operative centre of his there radiates to him knowledge of what kind of milk cow is valuable, the cream content of his milk, the value of fertilizers and feeding stuffs, what kind of competition he has to meet. He consults with his fellow-members on committee and gets wiser and wiser and a better business man the more he talks with them over their joint enterprises. He begins to see, after a while how tillage and good farming really can be made to pay and he breaks up another acre or two. His fertilizers are not so expensive a luxury for his land as they were when he was an individualist. He meets at conferences a great many other Patricks, and his view of his country is no longer parochial. He sees clearly all over Ireland and co-operates with his class in national policies. In fact, the more he has given up individualism as a theory the more in practice does he become a better individual. The new Patrick could knock spots off the old Patrick. The new Patrick is an educated man, a citizen conscious of his identity of interests with his fellow countrymen, beginning to think with exultation at times as he realizes what national enterprises his organization will enable him to promote. Is not such a man, the result of co-operation, a better person in every way than the old Patrick? Would he not be better fitted to make his way in the world anywhere supposing that circumstances forced him to leave his native land or brought him to the towns? Of course. The old Patrick would have gravitated to a slum dwelling every night and in the day he would be shovelling coal or something like that. The new Patrick would find his brains more valuable than the muscles of the old Patrick. We beseech our correspondent, Mr. Irvine, not to be misled by these catch phrases about struggle for existence and survival of the fittest. Unless he knows the precise significance they had to the scientists and biologists and sociologists who use them they are dangerous doctrines to handle. The best civilizations are those which are most co-operative. The most backward those which are most individualistic. Civilization is co-operation, and the highest civilizations produce men like Plato and Socrates. The cave man in the cave dwelling was the typical individualist, and Mr. Irvine would in all probability now be gnawing a bone in a rock shelter if some ancestors of his far back in the Stone Age had not adopted a policy of co-operation which their ungrateful descendant now tries to throw over, not knowing that if the world accepted his views we would all be back in cave dwellings as soon as the present houses fell into ruins.—Irish Homestead.

IS THE GOVERNMENT IMPOTENT?

A more deplorable confession of the financial impotence of a government was never made by any Chancellor of the Exchequer than that contained in Lloyd George's eloquent speech on Wednesday. "I must say I am genuinely alarmed about the expenditure on armaments. There is not the slightest prospect of any reduction; the prospect is all the other way." "I feel confident that if it goes on it will end in great disaster." And then he proceeded to expound the familiar doctrine of the inevitable, one nation spending more because another has done so, that nation again increasing its expenditure, and so on until war or revolution ensues. It was no use remonstrating with the Government, for "it is not the Government that is doing it at all." It was the "mad humor" of the people. But has the Government done nothing to encourage this mad humor, and is it

not their plain duty to correct it? And is the Government so impotent? Mr. George himself named the condition of escape, "international co-operation." Has the Government taken every step consistent with safety and honor to secure their co-operation? They know that the chief obstacle which blocks the way to the co-operation of Germany and other Powers is our refusal to accept the abolition of the capture of private vessels at sea. Why do they not remove this obstacle to Germany's acceptance of our good intentions?—The Nation, London.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP, 1913 AND 1912

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The following table contains the figures of the 1913 wheat crop of the 41 wheat producing countries of the world compared with the figures for 1912, as estimated for Dornbusch's Floating Cargoes List. According to Dornbusch's estimate, this year's crop will be about 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, and the official figures published so far seem to support this view.

	1913 Bushels	1912 Bushels
France	320,000,000	333,968,000
Russia-in-		
Europe	791,200,000	624,720,000
Russia-in-Asia ..	192,000,000	178,000,000
Hungary, King-		
dom	156,000,000	184,624,000
Austria	56,000,000	69,736,000
Herzegovina and		
Bosnia	3,200,000	2,992,000
Italy	200,000,000	163,400,000
Germany	148,000,000	164,712,000
Luxemburg	720,000	664,000
Spain	112,000,000	109,952,000
Portugal	8,000,000	8,000,000
Roumania	84,000,000	89,552,000
Bulgaria	64,000,000	63,848,000
Servia	12,800,000	14,400,000
Turkey	80,000,000	136,000,000
Greece	5,200,000	5,600,000
United Kingdom	60,000,000	57,400,000
Belgium	15,200,000	15,368,000
Holland	5,200,000	5,520,000
Switzerland	3,520,000	3,184,000
Sweden	7,200,000	7,600,000
Norway	280,000	312,000
Cyprus and		
Malta	2,400,000	2,560,000
Denmark	4,000,000	3,752,000
United States ..	728,000,000	730,297,000
Canada	216,000,000	199,236,000
Mexico	9,600,000	9,600,000
Argentina	200,000,000	199,200,000
Chile	17,600,000	18,000,000
Uruguay	9,600,000	10,000,000
Peru	5,200,000	5,600,000
India	358,280,000	366,376,000
Persia	14,400,000	16,000,000
Japan	27,200,000	25,688,000
China	5,600,000	5,600,000
Algeria	32,000,000	27,216,000
Tunisia	5,600,000	4,240,000
Egypt	32,000,000	30,952,000
The Cape	2,400,000	2,400,000
Australia	88,800,000	86,400,000
New Zealand ..	6,400,000	5,136,000

World's total . 4,089,600,000 3,987,805,000

Wherever there is in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right. The earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live in.—Thomas Jefferson.

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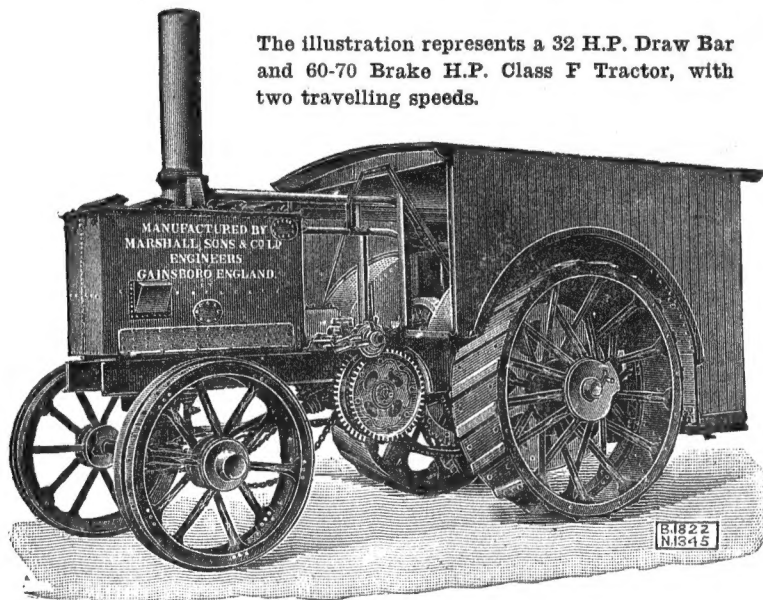
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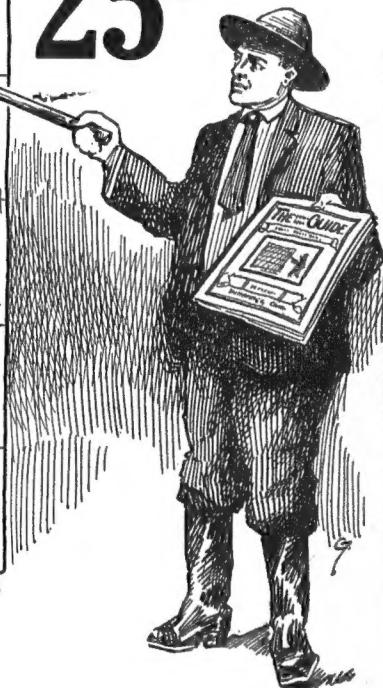
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